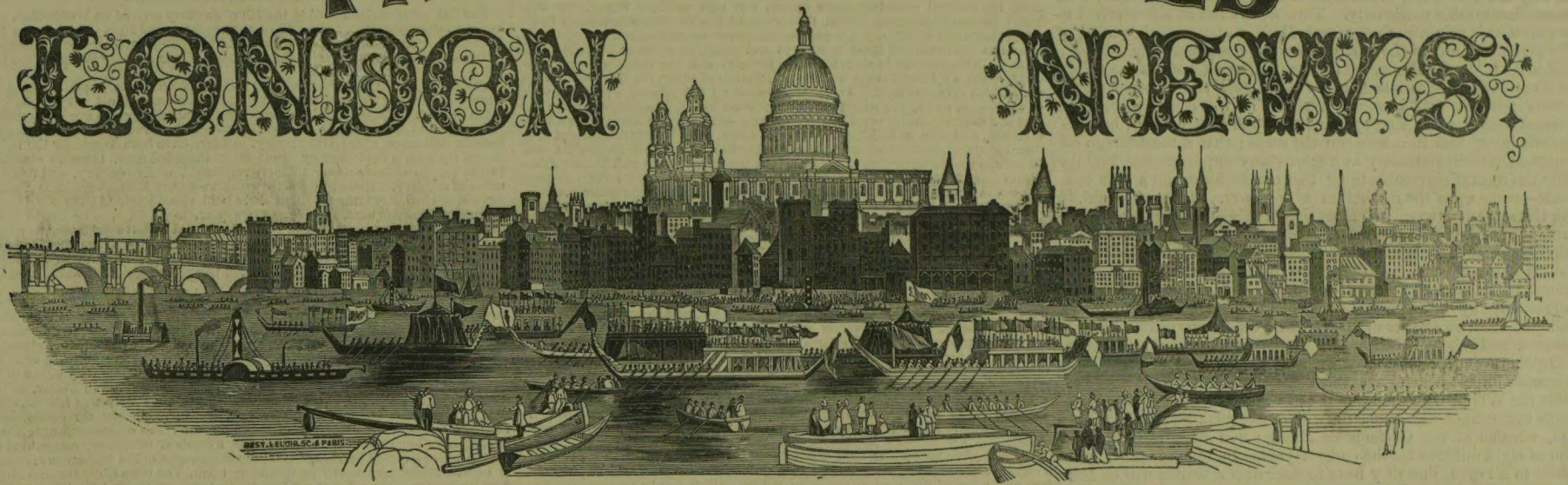


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

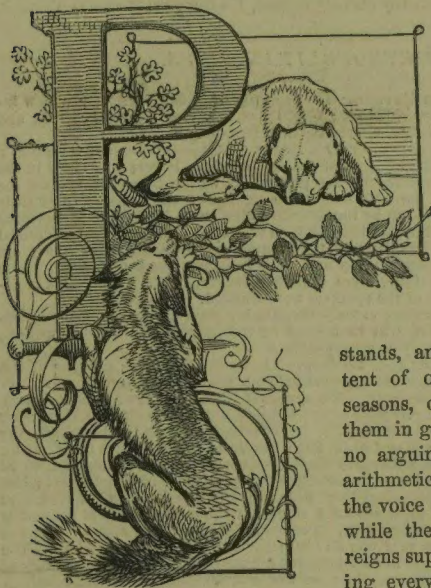


No. 252.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE BUDGET.



POLICY being built upon Finance, the annual statement of the national ways and means is always one of the most interesting events of the session. There is always a great anxiety to know how the great account

stands, and to learn the extent of our burdens in bad seasons, of the remissions of them in good ones. There is no arguing with the rules of arithmetic; and for one night the voice of party is silenced, while the spirit of Cocker reigns supreme; coldly bringing everything to the balance of profit and loss, and laying

bare the springs that move armies and fleets with as little respect as if a State were indeed a mere material machine, moved, regulated, and checked by the weight of gold. Everybody looks for the opening of the Budget with more or less of anxiety: to the great bulk of the nation it is almost the only test of Ministerial ability. On Monday night this deposit of financial hopes and fears was opened by the Chancellor of the Whig Government, after a series of years in which the same duty has been discharged by the Go-

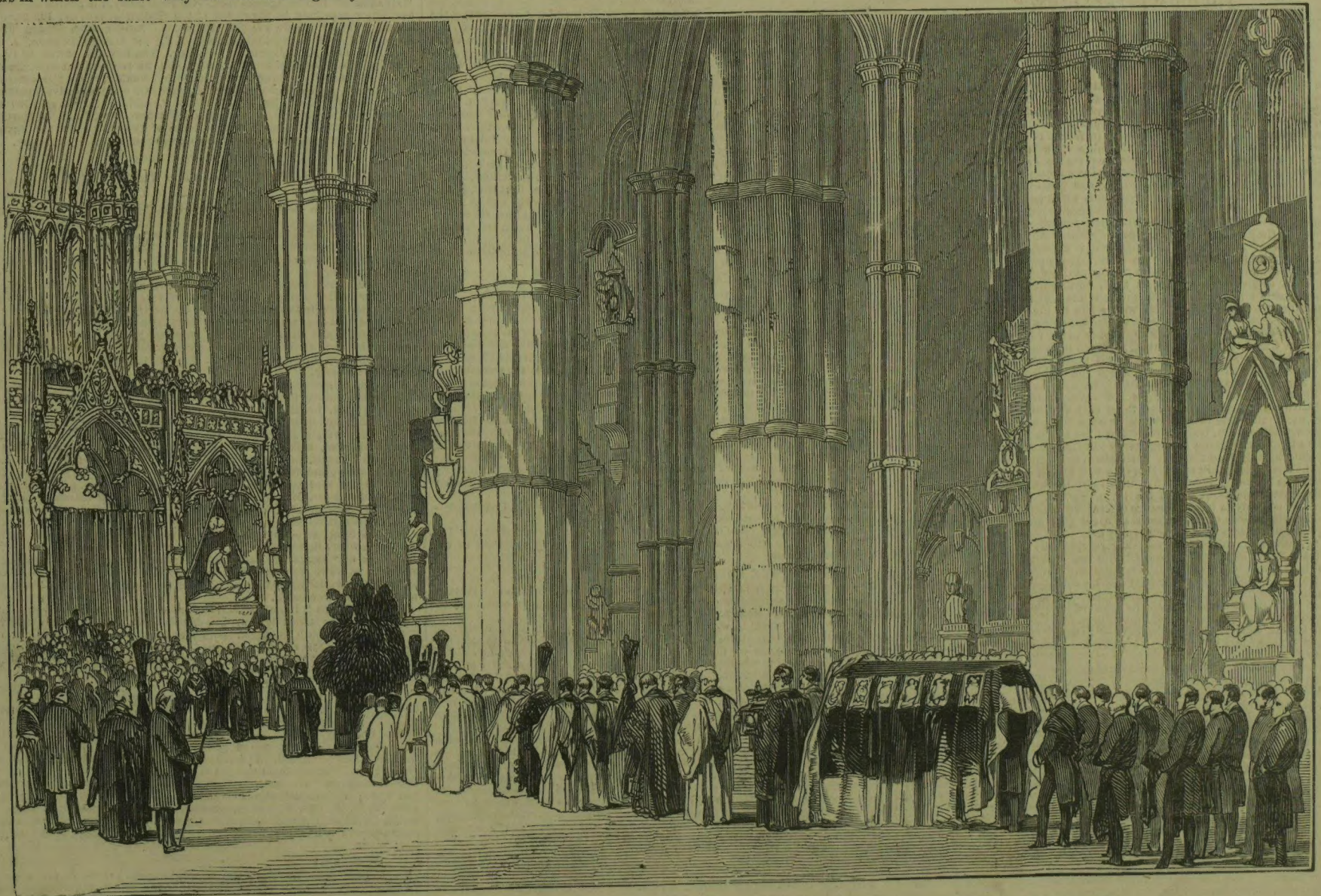
vernment of Sir Robert Peel, to which events have rendered the name of Conservative inapplicable.

The occasion suggests some of those odious things—comparisons; and it also induces several reflections, one of which is this—that there is undoubtedly such a thing as luck. How else could it be that the Whigs invariably appear before the world as such unfortunate financiers? Do we not remember those hapless Budgets of former years, that fell from surplus to deficiency, with such constant alacrity in sinking, and grew worse and worse till the whole party was wrecked in the storm raised against their Corn and Sugar Duties, by which they proposed to increase Revenue by reducing taxation? Years have passed away, and their financial heresy has become the established faith of the Exchequer; yet their old bad luck pursues them; the ugly family feature of former Whig Budgets re-appears in their present one; increase of expenditure over income, difficulty, calamity, debt, borrowing, anticipation of revenue—all the old familiar things are here again; and the first champions of the modern commercial system are quite unable to act upon their old principles. The Whigs, we repeat, are unlucky men; they governed during their last term of office through a series of bad seasons (Mr. Baring's statement to that effect on Monday was the very pathos of official reminiscence), and the mass of accumulated difficulties sunk them altogether in 1841. Sir Robert Peel threw all debts, loans, and shifts overboard, and at once dipped his hand into every man's pocket where there was a chance of finding a coin, and, of course, deficiency became surplus; then he reduced taxes and duties to an extent that no Whig ever dared dream of; and fortune favouring the bold, there was prosperity in the land, and an easy life of it in Downing-street. Mr. Goulburn's complacency was a pleasure to behold on the annual audits from 1843 to 1846; always something in hand, always something to remit; there was the Chinese ransom money, too, coming in every year with an exemplary punctuality that makes us wish the Celestials owed us such another; the Whigs had

nothing but the expense and annoyance of the war that produced it. In 1846, a shade crossed the mirror of the future; it deepened; Peel saw its terrible import, stated it, and was laughed at—as the Duke of Brunswick was, when he called the dancers at the Ball to listen to the “opening roar” of the French cannon at Waterloo. But the Premier was right; he prepared for the crisis by proposing the greatest change in his whole career; broke up his party, triumphed, and fell. And the Whigs came in—with their usual luck, being plunged into the very centre of a complication of disasters and difficulties. Winds, Seasons, Harvests, Wars, and Potato Blights, combine to harass them; we are certain that, as soon as ever these clouds pass away, and we have a gleam of sunshine, it will fall through the windows of St. Stephen's upon the Treasury benches, with Sir Robert Peel sitting thereon as Premier, and Mr. Goulburn at his side, about to open another Budget, with more remissions of taxes, more removals of Excise Duties, and restrictions on Manufacture; with a surplus past and prospective, and a total exemption from the visitation of that Whig fatality—DEBT!

We repeat it; as financiers, the Whigs are always unlucky. It is not want of knowledge, for they pointed the way in the path of Commercial Reform; but it was their opponents carried their theories into practice, with all the zeal of new converts. It is not want of will, for gladly would they secure the popularity that always attends the reduction of public burdens. It is want of opportunity: the time and its needs will not allow them to do what they wish; they are actually compelled to do the very reverse, and come down to Parliament to ask its sanction to the incurring a debt of eight millions sterling!

We do not for a moment dispute the necessity of this course; all things considered it is the effort we can the easiest make; but still it is singular that the destiny of the party now in power should be always to deal with debt and difficulty. The run of luck seems always to be against them: fortune is fickle, but, as far



FUNERAL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—THE PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE PAGE 137.)

as they are concerned, misfortune is not; it sticks to them with most disagreeable pertinacity. Thus we are not at all surprised to see all that is bright in the present Budget—namely, the excess of the actual revenue in the past year over the estimates—ingeniously claimed by Mr. Goulburn as the result of the Conservative policy of Free Trade. The late Ministry point back to remissions made, fetters relaxed, and increased revenue as the consequence; the present Government sits by, admitting the brilliant fact, but acknowledging that it cannot do the same; that it must forego all progress, remain stationary as regards any improvements, and do only the most disagreeable thing that can be forced on a man or a State—come upon the market as a borrower. It may be said, if the Conservatives were in office they would be obliged to do the same thing; but they are not in office, and that is precisely their good luck; they avoid all the discredit that, whether deserved or not, is sure to attach to men in difficulties and embarrassments. The mass of mankind never analyse causes; they judge only by broad striking results, which in the financial policy of the two Parties are these—that the Conservatives change systems, and abolish duties, and remove restrictions, and secure a surplus revenue, almost covering and placing out of sight that enormous impost which gave them the base of their operations; while the Whigs, with the same tax at command, cannot abolish a single tax, cannot reduce one duty, dare not relax a single restriction, whether of the Customs or Excise; and require, besides, a loan of eight millions for the current year. So much is plain and patent to all eyes; that they have to deal with a famine will be less dwelt upon, and the fact itself bears out our assertion that the Whigs are “unlucky men.” They have prepared the way for the carrying of many great questions, and have forced on extensive changes of policy, but they have as often worked more for the fame and profit of others than themselves. The Conservatives carried the Catholic claims, the Conservatives began the course of commercial relaxations, and the Conservatives abolished the Corn-Laws: with all these things the name of Peel will go down in history as the active instrument of the progress: when credit, fame, and popularity are to be got, then be sure that Peel and his party are in power; when difficulty, danger, and discredit are all that office brings with it, the Government falls, as if by a fatal necessity, into the hands of the Whigs! The contrast is visible everywhere: Peel's Budgets were, each year, a species of triumph; whole trades released from the yoke of the Excise—a policy begun with success, carried out with the same success steadily increasing: these were their features. Then the eulogy that was wont to rise from every part of the House, the golden opinions that were gathered from all sorts of people! Contrast it with the dissatisfaction and murmurs of Monday night! What a difference! Free Traders disappointed at the full stop put to their progress; Economists alarmed by the continual increase in expenditure; Reformers of Taxation in despair for their projects of reduction, rendered impossible by the demands on the Exchequer; Protectionists cavilling, and inclined to exult—all are dissatisfied, and all express the feeling in a tone that reminds us of former years, when the unfortunate Budgets of the Whigs excited the very same comments. Is there not a fate or destiny in all this, that mocks the Ministry with the reputation of Reformers and men of progress, and yet nails them down with difficulties, till they are more stationary than the men whose avowed policy is to preserve the existing state of things, and who are actually the greatest of modifiers? A doom is said to hang over certain houses and families; there must be also an official destiny, which no Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer can shun; and it is perpetually to produce a Budget the opening of which exhibits—first, difficulty; next, denial of relief of taxation; and, lastly, a necessity of increasing the National Debt. All three peculiarities are to be found in the financial statement of 1847. The Tea Duties, the Window Tax, the Excise on paper—all the relief that is wanted, in fact—must wait for the advent of Peel and better times; till they come round again, he will leave the Whigs at peace, to get as unpopular as their unlucky stars will have them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The whole art of existence in Paris consists in mixing gaiety and business—things the most trifling with things the most serious—in so intimate a manner that there may be incongruity and amusement in all circumstances and at all hours. Imagine, then, the treat for Paris *gibemouches* afforded by the recent *fracas*, occasioned by the misdirection of an invitation to Lady Normanby's ball. It was more than renewing the battles of Ambassadors in the middle ages, when the representatives of rival powers fought for precedence at a conclave or a court ceremony—it was a prospect of a war between two great nations for the sake of a card; with this difference, that newspapers and publicity multiply at once the scandal with hundredfold power throughout the whole universe. The Peers, the Deputies, all the functionaries, were absent, of course—some from national prejudice, but the majority by command from the proscribed ball; but never were the crowds of the *beau monde* more eager to be present. All those who fear not, but defy, the present Government, the ultra-Liberals in a body, and the noblest families amongst the Legitimists, thronged the room. Those who aspire to be Guizot's successors made an appearance, but as fitting as those of ghosts. Much did we laugh in our sleeves when we saw M. Molé, for example, the most aristocratic and courteous of noblemen, make his entrance like a pickpocket, and, fixing his eye from the first on the door of exit, with a bow to the noble host and hostess, and a few half-muttered words, disappear like a shadow once more. Not so M. Thiers, the every day more hopeless aspirant to power: his voice, which seldom rises in the Chambers above a squeak, appeared to have a deeper reverberating power, whilst he stood almost on tiptoe in his pride, every inch the man we all know him in mind and heart. His handsome and fashionable lady, dressed in scarlet, alternately hung on the arm of Lord and Lady Normanby, moving about like the star, or rather meteor, of the night. With your readers in this place I have no political views except those that are interwoven with those of the gay world; therefore I shall not enlarge upon the probabilities of Lord Normanby's departure, or M. Guizot's fall. But I have seen a recent note, in which the above Lord contemplates his temporary absence on leave; and there is no meeting amongst the *beau monde* of Paris where bets are not made on the subject. The last I have heard of was that of a well known diplomatist, at Princess Lieven's, who has betted seven to five that Lord Normanby will be gone, and Lord Palmerston withdraw, before the 1st of August. As to M. Guizot, this contest—an anomaly in the intercourse of civilised nations, and so deeply to be deprecated—is the only circumstance that could give him popularity with the people; and it was with no little perspicuity and truth that he said, four days since, “Should I be compelled to resign my *portefeuille*, I shall leave thy office behind, but I shall take away thy power.” No less true was the observation of Prince Paul Wurtemberg, a Royal personage and laughing philosopher, who, like a true cosmopolite, for years made Paris his abode, where he looks on what surrounds him with the same cool, curious eye with which naturalists observe insects. As he passed in his carriage, he observed first the crowd entering the portals of the British Embassy, and, five minutes later, the flood of dignitaries pouring into M. Guizot's rival assemblage:—“I thought true comedy had disappeared in France,” said the Prince; “here we have most flagrant proof to the contrary.”

You are no doubt aware what enthusiastic manias every new medical invention, even the most absurd, creates in France. You will not, therefore, be astonished to hear what surpassing sensation that beneficent discovery, the application of Ether, has elicited in fashionable society. Mesmerism has hidden its diminished head where before it was most rampant. On all pretences, with or without them, experiments are constantly going on in all the salons. One operation has wound this enthusiasm to frenzy; it is the operation performed upon Count Gourieff, the immensely rich brother-in-law of the great Russian statesman, Nesselrode. This amiable nobleman's previous history was most painful. Desirous of employing his large fortune in a manner worthy of his taste and rank, he spent several years in superintending the building of the most splendid palace at St. Petersburg, and in collecting within its walls all the treasures of taste and art he could purchase in Italy and elsewhere. As soon as the whole was finished, he asked 600 of the *élite* of the Russian capital to be present at a *fête* given for the inauguration, and on which he expended a hundred and twenty-five thousand roubles. The delight of the guests at the sight of such fairy marvels knew no bounds, and the noble host was considered by all present as the happiest and most justly proud of mortals. But that very night, as he sat at supper in his gorgeous banqueting room, there was, perhaps, “writing on the wall,” as at Belshazzar's Feast, although the words were not read, and the doom unknown; but at the very moment the guests were drinking his health with enthusiasm, the Count was taken with a distracting pain in the left eye; a dark curtain fell over the

scene, and he only felt some relief when his guests were gone, and he could summon his medical attendant—take opium, and seek artificial repose, the only relief he could procure. From that moment the pain increased every hour. From that night of festivity his palace was never opened again. A dreadful cancer at last developed itself in his eye and made it protrude fearfully. He came to Paris, resorted in vain to every remedy, and was reduced to utter despair, when, a fortnight since, under the influence of ether, his eye was removed without his even feeling it. From this moment all the ladies are provided with an apparatus, and if you would get into the good graces of a pretty woman, the best and most successful proof of devotion you can give her is to endure an experiment, and take a racking headache of ether. The ladies travel about with their apparatus, seeking whom they can victimize. Baroness Rothschild was one of the first to secure an apparatus; she then went to the well known American dentist to have a tooth out. The apparatus was imperfect: the Baroness was not in the slightest degree affected by it; but the flood of vapour got from the apparatus into the head of Mr. Brewster, who was holding it, and, from horror of the fair lady, he sank dead asleep into a chair, apparently senseless.

FRANCE.

In the best-informed circles of Paris it is believed that some change in the Ministry is inevitable. We have not received any confirmation of the reported retirement of M. Guizot, nor is any sanction given to the report by the *Débats*; but it is asserted that M. Passy will succeed M. Lacaze Laplagne in the department of Finance. M. de Salvandy will replace Admiral Mackau in the Marine, and will be succeeded by M. Liadieres in Public Instruction. General Schramm will take the portfolio of War, M. Hebert that of Justice, and M. Muret de Bord that of Agriculture and Commerce. M. Martin du Nord, the Minister of Justice and Public Worship, is severely indisposed, and will no doubt retire.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Paris on Monday, attended by the Baroness de Stassart, Major d'Hanins de Moerkerke, and Dr. Rieken. It was expected that their Majesties would be absent from Brussels for about a fortnight.

The difference between M. Guizot and the Marquis of Normanby has assumed a serious aspect. The journals indulge in the most bitter invectives on the subject, and some of them go so far as to contend there can be no cordiality between France and England while the noble Marquis is British Ambassador.

The Infante Don Enrique arrived at Toulon on the 16th, and, it was expected, would depart without delay for Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies have granted the Ministry, by a majority of 205 against 29, the authority to augment by 10,000 men the effective force of the army.

The price of wheat continues to advance in most parts of France.

The papers state that the steam frigate *La Carabe*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque, went aground, on the 10th ult., at five leagues north of the French settlement of St. Louis du Senegal. Twenty seamen or boys had been drowned.

Considerable exultation has been produced among some parties in Paris by the trial and acquittal of the *National*, on a charge of libel against the person of the King. The libel grew out of the Spanish marriages, and was published upon the occasion of the withdrawal of the French Consul from the Mauritius, for his offensive letter to the British Admiral Dacres. This act the *National* stigmatised as the first of a series of meditated concessions to England, by way of atonement for the Montpensier marriage; and the paper proceeded to argue that it was the King who directed the whole policy of the State. The counsel for the *National* persisted in this line of argument, and quoted extracts from the speeches of many eminent men in France to prove that the King took an active share in the affairs of the Government. The counsel was successful in his mode of defence, the result being a verdict of acquittal, after a brief deliberation of the Jury.

The Paris papers seem to make a great point of contrasting a party at M. Guizot's, with a *souper musicale* given by the Marquis of Normanby, a few evenings ago. A very crowded assemblage filled the salons of M. Guizot. Several of the Ministers were present, the whole diplomatic corps and a great number of foreigners of distinction, among others, Lord and Lady Holland, Lord Howden, the Baron de Capellen, former Governor of the Dutch Indies; Count Villa Real, former Portuguese Minister; Prince San Gusko, a noble of Austrian Poland; M. Cieszkowski, Deputy from the States of the Noblesse of the Prussian Diet. A great number of the Peers were present, among whom was the Chancellor Pasquier. Among the Deputies present were remarked M. Dupin (*ainé*), and almost all the members of the Conservative party. The French corps *diplomatique*, the Council of State, and the Institute, were severally represented by a great number of their leading members.

At the Marquis of Normanby's *souper*, none of the Cabinet Ministers nor their subordinates, none of the high functionaries of State, President's secretaries, or leading members of the Government party in the Chambers, all of whom had been invited, were present. It is said that between two and three hundred persons had thus declined accepting the invitation. The number present is said to have been nearly a thousand, among whom were, of course, the most distinguished of the British in Paris, and the whole corps *diplomatique*.

SPAIN.

The new Ministry has had but a very short-lived existence, and has been already modified. General Pavia, the new Minister of War, first gave in his resignation. It was said that General Pavia wished to have the powers, not only of Minister of War, but of generalissimo of the army. This his colleagues refused, which appeared to them to be exorbitant, and the General at once gave in his resignation.

The Ministry met at the palace on the evening of the 14th, and recommended to the Queen to accept General Pavia's resignation, which was accordingly done. The office held by General Pavia has been filled up by General Marcelino Oras. M. Alexandre Olivan has been appointed Minister of Marine.

The celebrated Spanish General Palafox, created Duke of Saragossa, died on the 15th, of an attack of apoplexy. Her Majesty, in consideration of his eminent services, ordered his remains to have a very magnificent funeral.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 15th inst., from which it appears that the former system of procrastination is still adopted, and Saldanha had not taken any decisive step. Antas had proceeded with a considerable body of troops to the northward of Oporto, and made a demonstration to attack Casal, but no engagement had taken place. Antas's advanced guard, under Baron Almargem, was at Braga. Another division of insurgents, under Baron Fornos, had taken the direction of Barca d'Alva, and Cesar de Vasconcellos, with 2500 men, was at Penafiel, to prevent Saldanha from crossing the Douro, should he attempt it. The whole of the Miguelite force under Bernardino, 800 strong, had joined Cesar de Vasconcellos; and several hundred Miguelites, the remains of Macdonnell's band, had found their way to Antas's camp, where they had met with a cordial reception. A good many deserters from Saldanha's army had presented themselves at Oporto. Saldanha's head-quarters were still at Agueda. One of his columns, 1000 strong, was in pursuit of Povoas, who was in the Estrella mountains.

An official announcement has appeared in the *Diário*, to the effect that, as the Queen's army, under Marshal Saldanha, was soon to attack Oporto, and as it was her Majesty's earnest desire that foreigners should be secured as much as possible from injury, all foreign vessels in the river Douro, and all foreign residents at Oporto, would be allowed a reasonable time to depart from that city.

Bread had risen at Lisbon from 30r. to 45r. per pound, and an order had appeared prohibiting the export of provisions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 23rd of December. The news which they contain is very satisfactory. The Kaffirs were laying down their arms more freely, and bringing in the stolen cattle; while the Governor exhibited decided energy in dealing with the affairs of the frontier, so as to justify the impression that there will be henceforth more security for life and property than has existed for many years past. The mother of the celebrated Chief Sandilla had visited the Governor to solicit pardon for her son; but she was told that his Excellency did not make war upon women, and that the Chief must come himself. Accordingly, Sandilla appeared, and brought with him a number of his most influential followers, cattle, and arms. Umhala, the Chief of the Slambie tribes, had made his submission, after having been expressly informed that he was at perfect liberty to do as he pleased, and that the Colonial Government was quite prepared to carry on the contest with him; consequently, the surrender must be unconditional, as the Governor had determined no longer to recognise the authority of Chiefs west of the river Kei. The Chief admitted himself fairly worsted, and preferred the British rule to the protection of the neighbouring Kafir ruler, Krell.

Letters from head-quarters, to the 21st December, state that the Commander-in-Chief was about to join Colonel Somerset's division.

The news from Cape Town is unimportant. Propositions were before the Legislative Council for building a harbour of refuge, and making a revision in the scale of tonnage dues.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Oxford* has arrived, with New York papers to the 4th instant. There is nothing worth notice respecting the United States, but the papers contain some interesting news from Mexico.

Accounts from the seat of war state that the American forces had taken the city of Victoria from the Mexicans without a battle or even a shot being fired. The occupation was effected on the 4th January, by General Quitman and Colonel Kinney. General Quitman drove the Mexicans before him the last thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexicans were very reluctant to give up the place, but went out on one side as Quitman entered on the other. General Quitman, having no cavalry, could not pursue them. Colonel Kinney parted with General Taylor at Montemoreles, and pushed on with General Quitman to Victoria, and thence along to Tampico.

On the 1st of January General Taylor sent forward Colonel May to examine the mountain passes between Montemoreles and Labadores. On his return, the Colonel took another pass, leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear-guard cut off, by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. Colonel May managed to get through with the main body of his force, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to succour the rear-guard. But it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prisoners. At one time May's dragoons were almost at the mercy of the enemy, had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy; for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops. Colonel May's loss had not been ascertained, nor whether he had any men killed.

A frightful steam-boat explosion took place near New Orleans, on the 21st December, when twenty persons were killed and many others wounded. The tow-boat *Phoenix*, having in tow the British ships *Manchester* and *Ironsides* and the barque *Leontine*, burst all six of her boilers, at the head of the S.W. Pass, near New Orleans.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Calcutta Overland Mail of the 7th of January arrived on Wednesday, with accounts from Bombay of the 15th of that month, and from China to the 26th December. The news is unimportant, but everything worth notice is comprised in the following abridgment of the summary of the *Bombay Times* of the 15th ult.:—

The treaty with the Sikhs was duly ratified betwixt Dhuleep Singh and the Governor General, on Christmas-day; and those two august personages were again to meet at Lahore on New Year's day. Four Sikh corps are being raised, to form, with other troops, a frontier brigade at Peshawur, under command of Captain Lawrence, of the 11th cavalry. Orders have been issued for the reduction of the Scinde field force by about seven thousand men, these to consist of two European and five native infantry regiments, one of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery. These are chiefly withdrawn from Kurrachee. The frontier force has been strengthened; and there will remain behind from fourteen to seventeen thousand men, regular and irregular, to do duty. The excess of expenditure over revenue, which in 1846 is supposed to have amounted to nearly two millions, will probably be reduced to what, according to the Parliamentary returns, it appears to have been in 1844-45—considerably upwards of a million. Sir C. Napier has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and attached to the staff of India.

From Cabul we learn that Akbar Khan, having in vain endeavoured to persuade his father Dost Mahomed from having anything to say to the Vakeel deputed to his Court by the Governor-General, had, through sheer wantonness, proceeded to and plundered a village near Charekar. Our Vakeel was ordered to request of the old Ameer to use his best endeavours to have liberated and sent to India all those of the late Cabul army who might be in captivity either in his own dominions or those of surrounding countries. The Nawab Ameer, Mahomed Khan, the instigator of the late disturbance in the province of Bhopal, together with two sons engaged with him in the insurrectionary movement, have been ordered to be imprisoned in the strong hill fortress of Asseerghur. Fresh disturbances have broken out among the Khonds of Goomsoor, consequent on the measures pursued by our agent for the suppression of the barbarous sacrifices of human beings periodically performed by them. The town of Madras has lately been visited by cholera, but at the latest dates it was on the decline. The country, with this exception, is healthy throughout, and the weather cool and agreeable. The Commander-in-Chief of India was present at the ceremony of the ratification of the new Lahore treaty at Bhairwal on the 25th of December. The battle of Ferozeshah was celebrated with spirit in his camp on the 22nd January.

His Highness the Rajah of Travancore died on the 27th of December, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The papers give his names thus:—Sree Pannanabha Dana Vajchee Baula Rama Vurmah Kocla Shakhura Kireeda Padee Swandee Ramah Rajah Bahadur Munnee Sooltaun Shamsheer Jung, Maha Rajah of Travancore. He is succeeded by his only brother, his Highness Martanda Vurmah, Ellial Rajah.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out-door relief; and from 1,400 to 2,000 nightly sheltered in the refuges for the houseless.

THE RATE-PAYING CLAUSES OF THE REFORM BILL.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Pancras, was held in the Vestry-room, Gordon-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill, and petitioning the Legislature for their repeal. The chair was taken by the churchwarden, who, having briefly adverted to the object for which the meeting had been called, several gentlemen addressed the assembly, showing how heavily the rate-paying clauses affected the great majority of the householders, many of whom, in consequence of not being able to pay their taxes in time, were annually disfranchised. Resolutions in accordance with the views of the speakers were adopted.

THE NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—On Monday next the new money-order office in Aldersgate-street, will be opened for the transaction of public business, and the payment of money on money-orders.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the members of the University College was held on Wednesday afternoon, H. Warburton, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report of the Council gave a satisfactory account of the state and prospects of the College, and the continually increasing number in the faculty of arts and the junior school. In the faculty of arts the number of students was stated to be 223; the class of mathematics alone having 114, and that of natural philosophy having increased from 46 in the last, to 74 in the present year. The boys in the school this term were reported as 284; last year at the corresponding period they were 251. In the faculty of medicine at the close of last session there were 312 students; the total number at present is considerably greater than last year. The financial statements showed that the entire expenditure of the year was £17,375; the ordinary income, £14,510. The deficiency, which had been mainly incurred for the erection of the laboratory of chemistry, &c., had been met by a sale of £3,000 Consols. Lord Brougham was elected President, the Earl of Auckland Vice-President, and John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., the Treasurer.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The election of an assistant-surgeon for this Hospital, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, recently appointed one of the principal surgeons, took place on Wednesday, and the result of the poll was as follows:—Pennington, 22; M'Whinnie, 78; Paget, 142.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the General Quarterly Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers to this Hospital was held at that Institution. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, the rector of St. Clement's, presided. The Secretary read the Report, which stated that the number of in and out-patients who had received medical and surgical relief was about the same as during the last few years. The expenditure for the past year exceeded the receipts by £646 15s; the former being £4347 11s., the latter £3701 16s. This deficiency had been made up by the proceeds of an entertainment at Will's Rooms, and by the sale of stock.

HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION. On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this association was held in the rooms of the Statistical Society, 12, St. James's-square. The attendance was very numerous. Among those present were Lord Ashley, M.P.; W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Sir Edward Pearson, J. Pilcher, Esq., &c. Lord Ashley occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Murch, of Bath (who attended as a deputation from that city), said he received the most dreadful accounts of the state of fever existing in several small towns in the eastern part of the kingdom, owing to causes which a sound and comprehensive sanitary measure would get rid of. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., said that he was satisfied from the answer given by Sir George Grey to the deputation, as well as Lord Morpeth's reply to him (Mr. Mackinnon) in the House of Commons, that the Government contemplated the introduction of one comprehensive sanitary measure.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES IN THE CHANNEL.—On Sunday morning last a dreadful wreck took place on the Nass Sands, Bridgend, in the British Channel. The ill-fated vessel, which was a new schooner, left Newport on Saturday, the 13th, for Marseilles, with a cargo of iron. On the following morning a dense fog enveloped the whole Channel, amid which the schooner struck first on the Tuscar Rock, and eventually went on to the Nass Sands. On the tide coming up she was carried nearer in shore on the breakers under the cliff. Here the sea lashed her most violently; and the crew of ten, finding the vessel shipped so much water, took to the mainmast. It was nearly four o'clock before they were discovered, and ere assistance reached them from the shore the mast snapped from the deck, and all upon it were engulfed in the roaring surf. Only one reached the shore alive. In the course of the following day most of the bodies were washed up, and at the Coroner's inquest the Jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

STRANGE CAUSE OF SUICIDE.—Last Saturday an inquest was held at the Bell Inn, Bromley, respecting the death of William Robert Kay, aged forty years, a dealer in corn, residing in that town. It appeared that the deceased, on the previous Sunday, attended church, and afterwards told several of his friends that the minister, in his sermon, had pointedly alluded to him in reference to the church-rates, and notwithstanding the assurance of his friends that it was entirely a delusion, he was not satisfied. On Thursday evening he called upon Mr. Alexander, and remained an hour or two, and shortly afterwards left the house, saying that he would return in a minute or two. Not doing so in a quarter of an hour, Mr. Alexander and friends became alarmed, owing to deceased's state of mind. They then, assisted by the police, went in search of him, and in about half an hour his body was discovered in a piece of water, called the Moat, adjoining the palace of the Bishop of Rochester, quite dead. The place where he was found is within a few minutes walk of his own house. A verdict of “Temporary derangement” was returned. The deceased was a widower, with two children. Five years since, a brother of deceased, a surgeon, at Bromley, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a fowling piece, under similar circumstances.

WRECK OF THE “BRECHIN CASTLE,” AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.—Accounts have reached us of the loss of this vessel, J. R. Baxter, master, bound from Adelaide, South Australia, laden with a cargo of wool and copper ore, and consigned to a merchant at Swansea. The crew, consisting of sixteen hands, together with eight passengers, have perished. It is thought that the vessel must have struck on the Helwick Sands, fourteen miles from the Swansea Harbour, either on Thursday or Friday night (last week). Not a vestige, however, remains of the Hull. Large portions of wreck, a great number of boxes, and passengers' luggage, as well as documents belonging to the vessel, have been washed ashore. The only bodies yet found are those of two sailors; one of them had a life-buoy secured to his person. A large leather bag, containing the Australian mail, and addressed to the Postmaster-General, was picked up on the beach, and forwarded. The following were passengers in the lost ship:—Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham and child; Mr. and Mrs. Fairbourne and child, and Miss Fairbourne. The crew included W. Nicholls, 1st mate; John Adamson, 2nd mate; Robert Robertson, carpenter; Daniel Lettess, steward; Seamen: John Payne, W. Mill, W. Nelson, Steward Marts, John Gow, D. H. Mylis, Daniel Frills, David Reid, James Jack, and James Scott. We have received some Australian papers by this vessel, but we understand that many of the letters were lost.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A fire occurred on Tuesday last on the premises of Messrs. Copeland and Jones, wholesale chemists, at Newcastle, by which much damage was done to property; and, unfortunately, two men, named Moody and Bowman, sustained such injuries from the flames that the former died shortly after, and the latter lay at the infirmary in a dangerous state. Messrs. Jones and Copeland narrowly escaped with their lives.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

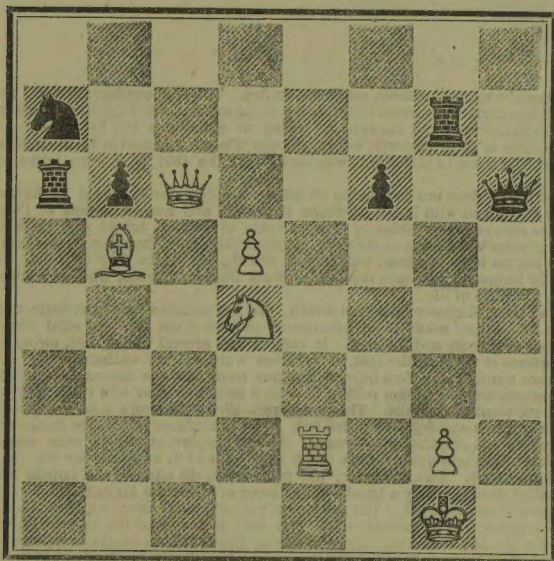
- "A Chess Player."—You can have two or more Queens of your own on the board at once.
- "C. E. R." Clifton.—The positions shall be examined. In reply to your second query—Yes. You may have a plurality of Queens or Rooks, and other pieces, on the board at the same time.
- "N. J. A. M."—It shall be looked at shortly.
- "An Old Chess Player."—We will again examine the position.
- "S. G."—If you will send another copy of your Problem, the solution in three moves shall be given. The former was destroyed when found faulty.
- "E. S. T."—The solution you require we have given before. The leading moves are as follows:—1. Q to K 7th (ch); K to R 3rd (if he move the King back, mate is given sooner). 2. Q to R 4th (ch); K to Kt 2nd. 3. Q to her 4th (ch); K to R 3rd. 4. Q to K B 4th (ch); K to Kt 2nd. 5. Q to K 5th (ch); K to R 3rd. 6. R to K R 5th (ch); P takes R. 7. Q mates at K B 6th.
- "A. L." Holkham.—Many thanks: they shall have due attention.
- "Juvenis."—You must retract your moves, and play your King out of check.
- "J. B." is thanked, and will add to our obligations by making his diagrams in accordance with those in general use. In those received, the board is inverted, and the White men drawn in Black ink—a practice which is sure to lead us into error, and has already given a great deal of trouble.
- "F. G. W."—When, for the trifling subscription of 4s. 4d. per quarter, you can have the Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" weekly on your breakfast table, it is something too much to require us to copy the Problems therein, and send them by post to your residence.
- "Andrew."—The "Chess Palladium" was published in New York. Two Numbers only have reached England. Mr. Stanley's "Chess Magazine" is still going on, but the second and third Numbers have not arrived.
- "D. P. W."—Mr. Bryan's Pamphlet on the Great Match between England and France may be got of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
- "A. W." Islington.—Yes.
- "Euripides."—The Indian Problem on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is quite correct, and its study will repay you.
- "Henry P."—"Stalemate" is a drawn game. You can Castle but once in each game.
- "H. S. H."—The Old Problem is familiar to us, but we forget the author. We may, perhaps, give our readers the benefit of it next week, and the solution will then follow. Are you quite sure the position sent us is correctly transcribed?
- "J. D. W."—The Economic Chess-board of Messrs. De la Rue, an extremely ingenious contrivance for enabling you to play Games or study Chess Problems while travelling, may be ordered of any bookseller.
- "Juvenis."—The Berlin Chess Magazine may be got of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, of Covent-garden.
- Solutions by "Sopractia," "M. P.," "Miles," "G. A. H.," "W. H. C.," "N. D.," "C. E.," "T. C. O.," "Brickstonian," "R. S. C.," "Plo," and "Bridgworth," are correct. Those by "N. V. T.," "Stultus," "J. B. L.," "Styk," "B. T. M.," "X. Y. Z.," "A. H. W.," "N. G. M.," "E. G. D.," and "One Who has Not Tried Before," are wrong.

PROBLEM, No. 162.

By MR. KUIPER.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY—THE FORMER GIVING THE ODDS OF PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P one	14. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to K B 2nd
2. Q P two	K B P two	15. Q to K R 4th	Q B to Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	Q (ch)	16. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
4. P takes P	B takes P	17. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	18. Q Kt to K Kt sq	K Kt P one
6. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q Kt to K R 3rd	K P one
7. K to R sq	Castles	20. K B P one	K P takes P
8. Q to K 2nd	Q R P one	21. P takes P	Q takes B
9. Q B to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	22. B takes Kt	Q takes R
10. K Kt to K R 4th	Q P one	23. Q B takes P	R takes R
11. K B P two	Q P two	24. R takes R	Kt takes B
12. Q to K R 5th	K Kt P one	25. Q takes Kt	B takes Kt
13. Q to K R 6th	Q Kt to Q sq	26. Kt to Kt 5th	

Black check-mates in six or eight moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 121.—By Mr. McG—y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 6th	K at Q 5th	R at K R 4th	P at K 5th and Q
Q at her R 7th	R at Q B 4th	B at Kt 8th	B 6th
		P at Q B 2nd	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 122.—End of a Game between two Members of the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at his B 2nd	Kt at K B sq	Kts at K B 6th and
Q at K R 6th	R at K 7th	Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt	K 5th
R at Q B 6th	R at Q sq	3rd, and Q B 4th	Ps at K Kt 5th, K B
			4th, and Q B 4th

Black, Mr. S. B., having to play, gave mate in six moves.

No. 123.—By W. H. M., of Yeovil.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 4th	K at Q B 2nd	Kt at K Kt 3rd	Kt at K B sq
Q at her R 3rd	Q at her 3rd	Ps at K 7th and K B	
Q R at his sq	Rs at Q B sq and Q	4th	Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q B
Bs at K Kt sq and K	B 7th		3rd and 6th, and
Kt 8th	K at K sq		K R 4th

White playing first, mates in five moves.

CHALLENGE TO THE CHESS AMATEURS OF ENGLAND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ASIDE.

We have received a communication from Mr. Stanley, the best chess player in the United States, expressive of his readiness to play a match of twenty-one games, in New York, for the above amount of stake on each side, with any amateur in England, except Mr. Staunton, and to allow the sum of 250 dollars to be deducted for travelling expenses from the joint stakes, "win or lose," by any gentleman who may be disposed to accept his cartel, and pay a visit to America. All communications on the subject to be addressed to the editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Strand, who is empowered to adjust the terms, and settle all necessary preliminaries for the playing the match this spring.

We shall be delighted to hear that Mr. Stanley's challenge is accepted, but we apprehend the terms are not sufficiently inviting. To give himself a chance of a competitor, he should guarantee the full expenses of travelling. There are at least half a dozen amateurs here who would rejoice at an opportunity of playing such a match with Mr. Stanley in England, but who have little stomach for a journey of 8,000 miles, especially upon a doubtful errand, and at half their own expense.

THE NEW COMET.—The comet is rapidly increasing in brightness, and will continue to do so until its disappearance, about the end of the second week in March. Notwithstanding the moonlight, it has on some evenings been distinctly seen through an ordinary night glass.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Friewalden, in Austria, of the 8th, states that the celebrated hydropathist, Priessnitz, had just received a stroke of apoplexy, and that his life was in great danger.

It appears by accounts from Lucerne of the 12th inst., that two days previously the persons charged with the murder of M. Leu had been put upon their trial. Judgment was given on the 12th—of death against M. Achermann, 18 years solitary confinement against Rosa Felix, hard labour for life against A. Muller. Corragioni and three others were acquitted. M. Bechler was condemned to death for taking part in the movement of the Free Corps.

We hear from Constantinople that Reschid Pacha, Seraskier of Roumelia, died at Monastir during the last week of January.

Last Saturday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and Second Member of Council on the Bombay Establishment. Sir Willoughby Cotton afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

A man, condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Ardèche (France), has petitioned the Minister of Justice to permit him to undergo his punishment by inhaling ether, death by such means, he understands, being without pain.

The Turkish Government have it in contemplation to publish a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and have given the necessary instructions to that effect to the Board of Education.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death at Nancy of one of the veterans of the French army, Jean Louis Turpin, native of Bordeaux, who enlisted as a volunteer at the age of 18 years, made his first campaign under Louis XV., and continued his military career under Louis XVI., the Republic, and the Empire, until the year 1804, the period when he was placed on the half-pay list, after 34 years of glorious services. This veteran captain was uncle to the celebrated Admiral Turpin.

An extraordinary shot was last week made on the Hampshire coast by Colonel Hawker with one barrel of his 200lb. gun, and a 12-ounce patent cartridge. He picked up, at this one shot, 178 oxbirds and a plover, exclusive of about three dozen more birds that escaped in the scramble of collecting the killed and wounded.

An arrangement is about to be made relating to the Colonial mails, calculated greatly to facilitate correspondence with the Colonies. Postage stamps are almost ready to be issued by which prepayment may be effected on letters to any places out of England which are covered by the shilling postage. These will, of course, be available for all our colonies without exception, for the territories of the East India Company, and our Mediterranean dependencies.

The New York papers announce the arrival of the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of the Canadas, at Montreal, which event took place on the 29th of January.

Butcher's meat has become so dear at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, that permission has been granted by the authorities to expose for sale the flesh of horses, asses, and mules.

Letters from Rome of the 11th inst. mention that a grand banquet was given on the preceding day to Mr. Cobden, by the Chamber of Commerce of that capital. The Marquis Potenziani, the President, and the Marquis Dragonetti severally addressed Mr. Cobden, whose reply was received with enthusiastic applause. The Carnival was very gay, owing to the great influx of foreigners.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Naples and the Zollverein, was finally concluded at the close of last month.

A Vienna letter, published by the *Breslau Gazette* of the 15th, mentions a rumour that the negotiations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, which were broken off as regarded a project of marriage for the Archduke Stephen and the Grand Duchess Olga, are about to be resumed, with the substitution of the Grand Duchess Catherine for the former.

A meeting has been held at Norwich to take the necessary steps for the formation of a Chamber of Commerce in that city.

The opening of the railway from Amiens to Abbeville, which had been announced for the 1st of March, will not take place till the 15th.

The supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a treasury warrant repealing the postage of one halfpenny fixed by the warrant of Dec. 16, on British newspapers sent to Prussia *via* Hamburg, the Netherlands, or Belgium, and announcing that newspapers may be sent to Prussia free of British postage. Pamphlets not exceeding half an ounce in weight are to be charged sixpence.

The *Journal des Débats* announces, that the King of Bavaria is about to publish a fourth volume of poems.

During the week ending the 21st inst., the number of persons passing between England and France at the under-named places was—Boulogne, 751; Calais, 252: total 1003.

The *Arbroath Guide* mentions a curious circumstance. A tumour in a cow was opened by a veterinary surgeon at Forfar, and a dinner fork complete, except a part of one prong, was taken out.

A commission has been appointed at Amsterdam to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

Last week a canary, in the possession of Mr. John Kerr, Dundee, died at the age of 27 years. The aged favourite had been 24 years in Mr. Kerr's possession.

Letters from Rome mention the intention of the Pontiff to give a Municipal Constitution to that city. Preparations were also making to introduce gas-lighting.

The *Cologne Gazette* denies that the Prussian Cabinet has given its adhesion to the protest of Lord Palmerston against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, but admits that the King of Prussia and his Ministers are highly dissatisfied at the event.

Last Thursday week the iron bridge erected over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, on the Roxborough-road, at the terminus in Limerick, was opened in the presence of a number of gentry of the town and its neighbourhood.

The herald's officers, within the month, have found the head of all the Nevilles—the lineal descendant of the proud Earl of Warwick, who made Kings at pleasure—a journeyman boot-closer at Northampton.

By our latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres we are informed that the Paraguayan ruler, Signor Lopez, had not only issued a decree suspending hostilities against the Confederation, but had actually disbanded his army.

The St. Petersburg letters of the 6th inst. say that the Empress of Russia has again suffered a relapse, and it will probably be necessary for her to seek a southern climate. It is supposed that she will in the present instance go to the south of Russia. The health of the Consort of the heir apparent is also such as to require change of climate as soon as she is sufficiently recovered, and the season admits of her removal to Darmstadt.

We regret to announce the indisposition of Mr. Baron Platt. The learned Judge underwent an operation on Tuesday by Mr. Travers.

Advices from Monte Video render it certain that Messrs. Graham and Brent had failed in their object of mediation between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. Although it is said Lopez had suspended hostilities, he was still determined on severing Paraguay from the national union.

During the seventeen days ending on Tuesday, the borough Coroner of Liverpool held no fewer than fifty-one inquests. There were as many as thirteen in one day.

The German papers notice with some indications of uneasiness the activity which appears to reign at this moment in the Prussian War Department, as well as the movement of Russian troops towards the Prussian-Polish frontier.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes the following letter from St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—"A letter has been received from Kijuchta, a commercial town in Russian China, which, in alluding to accounts from Canton, says, 'We are approaching towards a very interesting epoch. In 10 years hence the state of affairs in eastern Asia will considerably change. There is a sentiment of liberty developing itself in China which is bringing about with rapid strides the ruin of the existing form of Government.'"

We find the following in a letter from Ancona, of the 8th.—"The last courier from Greece brought letters which state that a misunderstanding had occurred between M. Musurus, Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, and M. Coletti, President of the Council. It is thought that M. Musurus will be replaced by another Ambassador."

During the last week a number of the power-loom factory employers of Glasgow and suburbs put their workmen upon short time, some of them working only during daylight. Manufacturing business generally in Glasgow is in a more depressed state than it has been for several years previous.

On Tuesday, a person very respectably dressed, but who refused to give his name, was committed by the magistrates at Rochester on his own confession with having set fire to a corn-stack, near Strood, on Sunday night. He went to the police station the same night, and said he had set the stack on fire, but without assigning any motive. He is unknown in the neighbourhood, and his manner indicated that his mind is unsound, but that he is a person who has moved in a respectable sphere in life.

A police is about to be formed at Portsmouth, for the apprehension of deserters from her Majesty's ships. The constables are to be selected from the Marine division, and are to be stationed at different piers, railroad stations, and in other public places.

The Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras have decided, like those of Marylebone, to oppose the Regent's-canal Railway. At a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday it was resolved that a petition be prepared in opposition to the bill.

With a view of partially enabling the labourers on his Bucks estates to meet the sufferings occasioned by the present high price of provisions, Lord Howe has ordered a load of faggots (valued at 12s. a load) to be given to every head of a labouring family employed by his tenants. His Lordship has, at the same time, expressed a hope that his tenants will advance the wages of their labourers, the high prices of agricultural produce enabling them to do so.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ANTI-MALT-TAX MEETING AT PETERBOROUGH.—An Anti-Malt-tax meeting took place on Wednesday at Peterborough, when a letter was read from Earl Fitzwilliam, in which that nobleman says:—"You are of course aware that so large a revenue as is derived from the duty on malt, cannot be given up without an equivalent to replace it. My opinion is, that this equivalent might be found in an increase of the Property-tax, as distinguished from the Income-tax, to the latter of which I have the most insuperable objection." Resolutions deprecatory of the Malt-tax, were adopted.

INDICATIONS OF SPRING.—On Monday the thrush was heard in the neighbourhood of Gosforth, (Cumberland), "warbling his wood notes wild." This is the first feathered melodist that has been heard in that locality this season.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—Our letters from Manchester induce us to believe that the Earl of Lincoln declines to accede to the request to contest the representation of that town.

FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES IN WALES.—Early on Wednesday morning (last week), a fire broke out on the premises of the Queen's Head Inn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and although every exertion was used to stop the progress of the flames, nearly the whole of the premises, together with the furniture, were consumed. Mr. Peplow, landlord of the inn, the ostler, and Mr. Ferry, maltster, of Clunton, near Bishop's Castle, who was staying there for the night, were all burnt to death.

ROBBERY OF JEWELS AT BRIGHTON.—On Friday evening (last week), the house of Mr. Alderman Wilson, No. 3, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, was entered and robbed of jewels to the amount of £300. The robbery was first discovered by the lady's maid, who, on ascending the staircase, heard the wardrobe door in her mistress's room creak. On going into the room she saw no one, and on looking into the wardrobe, she perceived that the shelf on which the jewels were usually kept was empty. She instantly communicated this to her mistress, and Alderman Wilson sent for some men from a neighbouring mews, who stationed themselves round the house, and while they were there, two men, who had a box with them, and no doubt were the thieves, walked out of No. 2, passed through the midst of them without question, and got clear off.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN WALES.—The loss caused by the ravages of the potato disease, within the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, is estimated at 10s. in the pound upon the annual rental of the land, as assessed to the poor rates. The rental of the land so assessed, according to the latest Parliamentary returns, was, Anglesey, £164,637, and Carnarvonshire, £125,587. In forming this estimate, the calculation was based upon the assumption that only three-fourths of the crop had been destroyed. Even supposing, which is certainly not the case, one-fourth of the crop to have been in a sound state, the actual loss within the two counties would be upwards of £145,112, which, at 8s. a quarter, would purchase 362,780 quarters, or 90,695 tons of potatoes.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday week, an inquiry was gone into before William Carter, Esq., at the Greyhound Inn, Carshalton, respecting the deaths of Charles Cooper, aged 45, Alice Cooper, aged 43, and Charles Cooper, aged 6 years, who lost their lives under the most frightful circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased persons resided in a house built against a chalk pit, and formerly used as a stable, the roof being level with the adjoining fields. On Wednesday (last week) the earth gave way, forcing the brick wall in on the unfortunate occupants. At the back of the premises was formerly a warren for rabbits, which most likely was much undermined by them. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased persons were accidentally suffocated by the falling of a quantity of earth, which forced in the wall of a certain dwelling-house, which fell upon them as they lay in bed asleep."

TEN PERSONS DROWNED IN AN OMNIBUS.—An accident, of a peculiar and fatal kind, occurred last Tuesday week at Bideford, Devonshire. Bowden's omnibus, which plies between Bideford and Torrington, and is designated the Safety, drew up opposite the quay, and at six o'clock started for the latter town. The vehicle was full of passengers, eleven persons being inside, and one on the roof. It had not gone many yards before one of the horses became restive, and after making two or three plunges the pole and splinter broke asunder from the carriage, which instantly went down the declivity of the quay, and with the whole of its passengers was precipitated over into the river. Ten of the passengers were drowned. The inquest on the bodies took place on Wednesday. Their names were given out as follows:—Mrs. Fanny Friendship, aged 40 (left five children); Ann Norman (a widow), aged 65; Mrs. Elizabeth Friendship, aged 35 (left six children); Mary Ann Friendship (daughter of the last deceased), aged 11; Mrs. Ann Page, aged 40; Mr. John Chapple, aged 60 (brother of the gentleman who escaped); John Parsons, aged 30; Miss Elizabeth Griffey, aged 60; and two other women, names unknown. The evidence went to prove that the melancholy affair arose from accident alone, for although the driver was charged with being drunk, and incapable of taking charge of his horses, the whole proved unfounded. The Jury returned the subjoined verdict:—"Accidental death, and the Jury strongly recommended an indictment being laid against the authorities of the town for allowing the quay-side to remain in the dangerous state it was."

ANOTHER INSANE RAILWAY TRAVELLER.—On Sunday, an incident occurred on the South Eastern Railway, very similar to that which took place a week or two ago, on the North Western Railway. A person of respectable appearance, named Scott, booked himself at the Folkestone station by a third-class train for London. During the progress of the train, his manner attracted the observation of some of his fellow-passengers, but it was not until their arrival at the Godstone-road station that anything of a serious character occurred. On reaching this place, however, Mr. Scott exhibited an extraordinary degree of excitement, and, calling aloud for assistance, declared that his fellow-passengers were attempting to stab him with their knives. The guard endeavoured to appease him, but he insisted on getting out of the carriage. Under the impression that if the train were once in motion the unfortunate man would remain quiescent, the guard gave the signal to the driver to proceed. He had scarcely done so when Mr. Scott burst open the carriage-door, and, jumping on to the platform, bounded over the hedge into an adjoining field, across which he ran at full speed. The guard, observing all that had occurred, immediately stopped the train, and, giving chase, came up with the poor fellow in a few moments. Partly by persuasion and partly by force, he induced him to return, and, having placed him in a second-class carriage, under the care of a porter and two of the passengers, who kindly offered to undertake the disagreeable duty, the train again proceeded. After the train was in motion, Mr. Scott's excitement increased, and, notwithstanding the utmost precautions, he contrived to force his head and shoulders through the window of the carriage, smashing the glass and frame to pieces, and being with great difficulty prevented from precipitating himself out of the carriage. On arriving at London-bridge, he was consigned to the care of the police, who conveyed him to Southwark police-court. Mr. Palford attended on the part of the company, and, by desire of Mr. Macgregor, the chairman of the board, on the magistrate undertaking to see that the unfortunate man was restored to the care of his friends, expressed the desire of the directors to take no further proceeding in the matter. It has been ascertained that Mr. Scott is a student for the Catholic priesthood, and that he was on his way from a collegiate institution at Calais to Liverpool, where his friends resided.

HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE "FISGARD" STRUCK BY LIGHTNING OFF THE NISQUALLY RIVER, IN THE OREGON.

On the 27th of September last, about six, P.M., whilst lying moored off the Nisqually River, distant sheet lightning was observed approaching the ship, and about seven, P.M., a violent thunder-storm arose, accompanied by heavy rain; at 7.45 a vivid burst of lightning fell on the main-mast, accompanied by a terrific crash of thunder, which is said to have stunned every one in the ship.

A letter from one of the Lieutenants says:—"We had been exercising the great guns, to the no small delight and amazement of the Indians, and were almost deafened by the repeated discharges of the cannon. It struck us all, how futile had been our efforts to make a noise, when Nature opened upon us the awful roar of her dreadful artillery."

The electrical discharge struck the vane spindle, consisting of a copper pointed rod, of about two feet in length, and half an inch in diameter. It fused the end of it, and blackened the remaining part about one-third of the way down; then seized the lightning conductor fixed on the mast, and continued through the ship into the sea. The electric matter passed clearly off, without any damage—no rope yarn was hurt, nor did the ship experience the slightest inconvenience.

On examining the conductor, no marks were observed on the royal or top-gallant-mast, except at the lower part, which was covered by the cap, where the copper was blackened and the nails slightly fused. On the main-top-mast there was no mark whatever; and, on examining the main-mast, the joints of the conductor were started from the mast in two places, near the deck, and the plates of copper separated in another place. On reaching the lower deck, the discharge is said to have taken the branches under the beams leading to the bands on the ship's side; these were started at the ends in contact with the copper bolts leading to the sea, and the copper sheet covering the joint bulged upwards by the expansive force of the shock.

A boatswain's mate was nearly blinded by the intense vividness of the light, and was thrown down on the deck by the violent concussion of the ship. A midshipman on the main deck felt himself thrust aside from the same cause, but without falling.

It is officially reported by the Captain and officers, that the conductor saved the ship from most serious damage; and that, without it, the mast would certainly have been shivered in pieces.

The officers who saw the lightning strike all agree in the fact of the mast being apparently wrapped in a blaze of electric fire, exhibiting the appearance shown in the annexed Engraving, from a beautiful drawing by Mr. N. M. Condy.

It has been usual to speak of this appearance as lightning running down the conductor; from the extreme rapidity, however, with which electricity traverses metals, being, as clearly shown by Wheatstone's experiments, at the rate of 576,000 miles in a second of time, it would be quite impossible to trace by the eye any such an effect. The phenomenon in question is, therefore, to be attributed to the electrified glow excited in the particles of the air contiguous to the course of the discharge, and which continues for a small portion of time to emit light after the great body of the electric matter has passed off by the conductor. Being coincident with the instant of the lightning falling on the conductor, it has been mistaken for the presence of the passing charge.

This transient luminous appearance is of a perfectly harmless character, and may be classed with those phosphorescent appearances attendant on an Aurora, and other electrical effects of a somewhat similar description, such as the lights which often settle on the ropes and masts of ships as described by Pliny and



GREAT FIRE AT PERA.

other philosophers of ancient times. Thus, persons during electrical storms have appeared to be enveloped in weak flames, without being in any degree conscious of it. A very remarkable instance of such appearances was observed by Ross and Sabine in one of the Arctic expeditions. In the Greenland seas, during a dark cloudy night, they observed on the surface of the water a luminous glow, directly in the ship's course. It appeared to occupy a space of four or five hundred yards, and had considerable elevation. The vessel sailed out of a pitchy darkness directly into this luminous mass: all at once, masts, yards, sails, became covered with light in succession as the vessel advanced, until, having sailed completely through it, everything again became involved in profound obscurity.—“Annuaire for 1838,” p. 372.

Considering the great number of ships which have been damaged or destroyed by lightning, and which in our merchant service still continue to be damaged or destroyed, it is not without considerable interest we witness and record such results as those described in her Majesty's frigate *Fisgard*. The Drawing has been made upon the authority of official and other documents, so that no question can possibly arise as to its authenticity. The frigate was fitted at Plymouth, previously to her sailing from England, with Mr. Snow Harris's Conductors, now universally applied to her Majesty's ships. Mr. Harris, in his published papers, states that if a ship, together with the masts, &c., were one continuous mass of metal, then no damage by lightning could ensue; that what we call lightning, is the result of the electrical agency finding its way by main force through resisting matter, such as the air; that, in seizing upon comparatively non-resisting bodies, such as the metals, this form of lightning vanishes, and the explosive action approximates to the state of a quiescent current traversing a metal. He proposes, therefore, to bring ships as nearly as possible into the same electrical condition they would have, supposing the whole a mass of metal. To this effect, all the masts are furnished with capacious conductors of copper plate, united in a peculiar way, and reaching from the vane spindle to the keel, being connected with branch conductors leading under the beams to the ship's side; the detached metallic masses used in the construction of the hull are tied into one general system of conduction together with these conductors, and the whole freely connected with the sea by numerous metallic bolts passing through the ship to the copper expanded over the bottom. It is asserted by Mr. Harris that, at the instant of lightning striking on the mast aloft, the explosive action will vanish, and, by means of the conductors, be dispersed upon the water without intermediate damage, which appears to have been the case in the *Fisgard*, and in several other cases of lightning falling with violence on her Majesty's ships.

The usual form of lightning conductors for ships has been that of a small chain or wire rope attached to the rigging, applied upon less general views in science than those resorted to by Mr. Harris; and which, being of a temporary character, of small capacity, and liable to damage and derangement, he contends is not adequate to meet all the conditions in which the general fabric, in all its casualties, may become placed.

Whatever objection may be entertained in opposition to those views, certain it

is that, since the general employment of Mr. Harris's system in the Royal Navy, no instance of damage by lightning has occurred; whilst, in former periods, it existed to a ruinous extent, and still continues to exist in the Merchant Navy, notwithstanding that, in both cases, the ships were said to be supplied with lightning conductors.

The following is an extract of a letter from a responsible officer of the *Fisgard*—

“On the 27th of September last, when laying moored off the Nisqually River, a violent thunder-storm came on about six P.M., accompanied with heavy rain and approaching lightning. As I was speaking to one of the men about the connecting pieces of the lightning conductor, the electric fluid burst immediately over our heads, striking the main-mast, passing down the conductor within three yards of my body; the seaman, almost touching me, was temporarily blinded by the vivid light, and thrown down. The electric fluid passed clearly off to the sea, with an explosion beyond all description: it almost stunned every one on board. Thanks to Mr. Snow Harris's Conductors, with which every mast is fitted, not the slightest damage was sustained.”

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PERA, the great commercial suburb of Constantinople, has just been devastated by one of those calamitous events which are, perhaps, more frequent in Turkey than in any other part of the world. The first intelligence was received on the 19th inst.; and a very graphic description of the conflagration has been received from the Constantinople Correspondent of the *Daily News*, dated Jan. 28, the leading details of which are as follow:—

“At seven o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th inst., a fire suddenly broke out in a house adjoining the residence of the *attachés* of the British Embassy. No one who has not witnessed a scene of the kind in this part of the world, can have any conception of its terrible effects. At the first cry of ‘Fire,’ the whole population of the city is in motion. The panic is not confined to the house where the accident first occurs, or to those in its immediate neighbourhood, but extends through the whole district. Everywhere preparations are made for flight; in the streets adjacent, within the space of an hour every house is deserted. For here the fire does not smoulder long, or struggle slowly with walls of stone and brick; but it rushes along heaving and roaring like a mighty torrent. In ten minutes after the alarm had been given, four houses were in flames. The English *attachés*, who inhabited two of them, could do nothing more than secure their own escape. Every particle of their property was destroyed. At eleven o'clock, four hours after the fire was first discovered, no less than ninety houses were in ashes. The scene at times was terrific beyond description. Pera looked like the gigantic crater of a volcano, where nothing was seen but rolling waves of flame. The air for a quarter of a mile round was filled with blazing pieces of wood, which falling in showers upon the *echardacks*, or wooden terraces on the tops of

the houses, in many instances, set them on fire. Thus the conflagration did not proceed regularly from house to house, but burst out in several different places at once; so that often those engaged in trying to extinguish the fire, or to save some portion of their property, were in danger of being hemmed in by the flames. At times the scene in the streets was something like that of a town taken by assault.

“The fire-engines are here borne on men's shoulders, for it would be impossible to drag them with horses through the steep and narrow streets of Pera. They are always accompanied by a dense mass of firemen armed with hatchets and long poles with hooks at the end. As they rush along thus armed, and bearing the engine between them, numberless are the accidents they occasion; all fly wildly before them to save themselves from fractured limbs, and, as it often occurs, from loss of life.

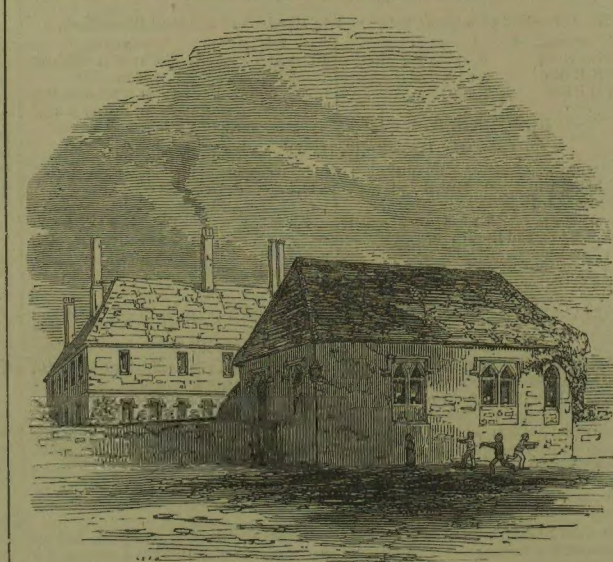
“The British Embassy is a total wreck. All the furniture has been destroyed, and the house itself would have been consumed were it not built of solid stone, with fire-proof doors and shutters. It caught fire several times, but, owing to the exertions of those on the spot, the flames were quickly extinguished. All the houses round about were burned, and one could see the flames licking the iron shutters, and hear them rolling up with a noise like that of a rushing wind against the stout stone walls. The wood-work of the windows was destroyed; the iron shutters and doors were red hot. In some places within the house the temperature was like that of a furnace. All the important papers were saved. At a little before midnight, the fire began to abate, and in half-an-hour was completely got under. This, however, was not effected till after several houses had been pulled down; nearly a hundred, and some of these the largest and best in Pera, have been destroyed. The amount of property lost cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to be enormous. It was easy to judge of the esteem entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley, not only by the British residents here, but by the *corps diplomatique*, by the anxiety which was shown to render assistance when it was known that the Embassy was in danger of being burned. The crews of the French, Austrian, and Russian men-of-war were present, and were almost constantly occupied in the interior of the building in throwing water upon the walls and windows. Too much praise cannot be given to Count Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, for the assistance which he rendered on the occasion. He had come with only one attendant from his own palace, which was a considerable distance, through all the dangers which we have described above, to the British Embassy, where he arrived, one of the first after the alarm had been given. With his own hands he assisted in saving the more precious effects of the British Minister and of Mrs. Wellesley, and by his voice and presence encouraged those present to exert themselves in extinguishing the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley are at present staying at the Austrian palace, and some of the English *attachés* are also enjoying the splendid hospitalities of the Count and Countess de Sturmer. The Italian theatre is burned down: it is said to be the intention of the Government to have another built upon a more extensive scale.”

Our Artist is enabled to represent, with picturesque accuracy, the precise locality of the fire, and the environs, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Burford, who has, for this purpose, lent one of the Sketches from which has been painted his beautiful Panorama of Constantinople, at Leicester-square.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WYE COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, KENT.

ABOUT three miles north-east of Ashford, under the chalk hills, lies the healthy little town of Wye, noted for the longevity of its inhabitants, as the parish registers fully attest; wherein the ages of 70, 80, and even 90 are by no means rare. Here was, before the Reformation, a College, originally founded in 1431, by Cardinal Kempe. The buildings, forming a quadrangle round an open court, have long been used for the purposes of an endowed school, which holds a high station in the county, as an establishment for sound learning. The celebrated naturalist and historian, Dr. Plot, received his early education here.



WYE COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Wye, and the vale of the Stour, in which it is situated, have many interesting historical associations connected with them. It lies (by Railway communication) within ten minutes of Ashford, twenty minutes of Canterbury, thirty minutes of Whitstable, forty minutes of Folkestone, a little more than an hour of Maidstone, and about three hours of “the Great Metropolis.”



H. M. FRIGATE “FISGARD” STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—DRAWN BY MR. N. M. CONDY.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE have this week engraved Mr. F. Stone's only contribution to the collection, namely, the "Approaching Footstep;" of the painter's characteristics we spoke in our Journal of November last.

Our other illustration is Mr. Pickersgill's admirably painted "Scene from Shakespeare's 'Henry IV.'—Lady Mortimer, Mortimer, Lady Percy, Hotspur, Glendower, and Worcester."

Glendower. lay you down
And rest your gentle head upon her lap
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you.
Hotspur. Come Kate, quick, quick, that I may lay my head
in thy lap.
Lady Percy. Lie still, ye thief, and hear the Lady sing in
Welsh.
Act III. sc. 1.

MUSIC.

WALLACE'S "MATILDA OF HUNGARY."

The second opera, by the composer of "Maritana," so long and anxiously anticipated, was produced on Monday night, with decided success, and has been repeated every evening. On the opening representation it occupied four hours, but has since been curtailed materially in the dialogue and a little in the music: the excision of the former was undoubtedly necessary, but the latter, as regards the first and second acts, would advantageously bear additional cuts, and then "Matilda" might be heard with unalloyed gratification. Almost the first question that suggests itself is whether the new production be equal to the "Maritana." It is, however, scarcely fair to institute this comparison. Mr. Wallace's first opera was essentially a comic or buffa opera—his present work belongs to the grand *opera seria*. Whilst we admit that, as a musician, his fame must be increased by "Matilda of Hungary," the third act of which is as fine as anything can be in the way of fertile imagination and elaborate treatment, still, on the whole, there is a greater charm and more completeness about the "Maritana." We must not the less take into account that the latter was infinitely better acted than the "Matilda." Miss Romer excepted, nothing could be worse played than the parts attempted by Harrison, Borani, and Weiss, and yet their characters, in the hands of skilful actors, would have told immensely. Let us first give a notion, to prove our assertion, of the dramatic incidents.

The action passes in Bohemia, and not in Hungary, as the title would infer. The plot is based on the historical fact of the election of George Podiebrad to the Bohemian Throne, by the Estates, in 1458. At the drawing up of the curtain the peasantry await the result of a battle between the partisans of the Queen of Bohemia and the Bohemian nobles, who are in revolt against her authority since Ladislaus the First, her husband, had disappeared in a fight with the Ottomans. It is Mathias, an innkeeper, who narrates the story, in a conversation with his friend, George Podiebrad, a hunter of the mountains, who has been educated in a Moravian convent. It appears that the latter had saved the life of an unknown lady. The entrance of the Queen with her Prime Minister, Count Magnus, who makes a proposition to marry her, which she indignantly rejects, is the next incident. Then the Count accidentally sees George Podiebrad, and, struck by his remarkable likeness to the missing Ladislaus, proposes, in order to have a mere tool on the throne, to pass the serf off for the Monarch. Podiebrad, on recognising in the lady the unknown whom he has saved, and with whom he is deeply enamoured, assents to the deception, with the view of protecting the Queen, and the first act concludes with the march of Podiebrad to Prague.

In the second act the Serf King makes his triumphant entrance into the Bohemian capital, but, as it may be guessed, although the likeness deceives the aristocracy and the mobocracy, represented by an enormous array of supernumeraries, the Queen is not taken in. She, however, does not denounce the imposture, as she identifies the bold hunter who had saved her life. The Serf King is not so pliant as Magnus had hoped, for, on the modest proposition of the latter that Podiebrad should sign away the command of the troops, the control of the finances, and the throne in perspective for the Minister, the Monarch indignantly tears the decrees to atoms. If well acted this scene would be great, but with Borani and Harrison it became a mere burlesque. Revolt breaks out in the capital, and Podiebrad, as the Queen faints with terror, hastens to quell it, and so the second act ends.

In the third act, George Podiebrad, after three months of rule, has restored peace in the distracted country, but is about to be assassinated. Mathias, the agent for the deed, is brought in a prisoner, and the latter is astonished to find in the Monarch, whose life he was induced to attempt, his old friend Podiebrad. Mathias denounces Count Magnus as the instigator, and the latter is led off a prisoner. Podiebrad then, in an interview with the Queen, offers to withdraw for ever from Bohemia, to expiate the deception he had been a party to, but her Majesty gives her judgment by ordering Count Magnus to the scaffold, and thus apostrophises the Royal George:—

As for that slave, who on the Throne
Usurped a place he hoped to make his own,
Innocent serf! down on thy bearded knee,
And learn how acts like thine can punish thee!
To him the saviour of my Crown, the chief
Whose fearless valour gave my realms relief—
Worthy of him and me—a prize I bring—
This diadem! rise up! BOHEMIA'S KING!!!



THE APPROACHING FOOTSTEP.—PAINTED BY F. STONE.

This satisfactory *dénouement* enables the *prima donna* to step forward and warble an ecstatic bravura. If this drama were acted by artists of power, the situations would tell; but with singers, the ground became dangerous, and there was more than one slip, the effect of which was more comical than serious—Borani's exit, for instance, and tragic strides, amused the audience excessively. Miss Romer spoke her words with intelligence; her costumes were rich, varied, and beautiful; and, in the Royal robes, in the assembled Diet, in the last scene, she looked very well. The mounting of this opera must have cost an immense outlay. In each act is a grand pictorial effect; the first is the bivouac by moonlight, in the valley of Thabor, with the mountains and the peaks covered with snow; the watch-fires lighted, and the troops distributed in parties, with sentinels on the heights. The second is a gorgeous procession of the King into Prague, over the great bridge; and the last is the assembled Diet, to hear the Royal speech. All the details of these magnificent tableaux have been carefully attended to, and put on the stage with an evident disregard of expense. As a spectacle alone, everybody would see the opera; but the musical beauties are also of the highest order, as we propose to show.

The overture is too long and full of breaks, although beautifully scored; the subjects of the tenor air "Adieu, Fair Land!" and the finale of the first act, with its Alpine theme, being skilfully interwoven. In the opera, as it stood at first, there were thirty pieces, five or six of which have been since taken out. The introduction and chorus "May Heaven Protect the Queen," is a nice bit of harmony. Mr. Weiss's song, in the minor, in six-eight time, "The Prophet his

Standard was Rearing," is not very original; but the piquant effect of the chorus, in the major, secured for it an encore. The cavatina of Mr. Harrison, in five flats, three-four time, "It was a form," was encored; it is well instrumented. The long scena "She comes in all her loveliness," in four flats, three-four time, with a cabaletta, in common time, "The crown, the sceptre, and the sway," ought to be unsparingly curtailed; Mr. Borani began it well, but his intonation soon became painfully sharp. The duo, "What shall my bright and spotless crown," sung by Miss Romer and Mr. Borani, was very uninteresting. The chorus and solo for Miss Romer, "Before our Queen we kneel," is effective. In the subsequent duo between Harrison and Borani, "It is my Queen," the subject of a march is skilfully worked up in the introduction, but the jig tune in the *ensemble* is not worthy of the situation. The encore for the next ballad will, no doubt, be a standing one; it is sung by Mr. Harrison, "Adieu! fair land,"—common time, and is exquisitely scored, the harp effects being beautiful. The finale of the first act, "The soldier silently doth stand," is in every point of view admirable. It is led off by a few notes from the horn; the stringed instruments follow pizzicato with the wood band, and anon is heard the motif of "Adieu, fair land!" Then the soldiers come in, in a crisp chorus, and the entire masses break out in the appeal to arms. After the recognition of Podiebrad for the Ladislaus, the strain becomes more heroic, and, in a martial and exciting cry of "On to Prague," this splendid finale winds up.

The second act opens with a scena, in three four time, in the Italian form, "At length in absence mourn'd," sung by Miss Romer, with a cabaletta, "Fly hence, each idle fear." A violin accompaniment to this scena is played with skill by Mr. Hughes, the leader of the band. A chorus of people, in three-eight time, "This happy day we celebrate," has a drinking song, "Pledge with cup in hand," sung by Mr. Weiss (Mathias), but it has no particular merit. After a chorus, in five flats, "Long live the King," a well-constructed canon, "The moment comes," but in the very next moment, a monstrous absurdity is committed. The supposed Ladislaus falls at the feet of the Queen of Bohemia; Podiebrad says—

In joy and transport, prostrate at thy knee!

Count Magnus (*aside*), delighted that the Queen, as he imagines, has mistaken the Pretender for Ladislaus, her former husband, exclaims—

My aim accomplish'd o'er my hopes beyond,
Her blind mistake has made a regal bond.

Here, of course, is a most exciting incident, on which the future plot, as Lord Castlereagh would have said, hinges. But what does Podiebrad? He takes the Queen by the hand, and walks her to the footlights, and, whilst hundreds are on the stage, to witness the interview between the Queen and her restored husband, he begins a *barcarole* in two verses, in six-eight time—

Like waves, which o'er the ocean
In their foamy triumph ride,
Though lashed to such emotion,
Into gentleness subside, &c.

This total disregard of dramatic propriety, in order to drag in a publisher's *barcarole* is ruinous to art, and we are astonished that the composer and author should lend themselves to such exigencies.

The gem of the opera is next in rotation—one of the most simple and yet the most lovely of ballads, "Gone is that calmness," in three-four time. It was enthusiastically encored. Harrison sang it well, and it told with double effect because it was in its right place. After a chorus of trebles, Miss Romer has a pleasing air, "They who would still be happy," followed by an unmeaning duo with Mr. Harrison, "This deep affront I did not need."

In the finale of the second act there is a clever quintet. The third act is replete with beauties of the highest order. It opens with an accompanied recitative by Lillia (Miss Isaacs), with some happy melodic phrases, leading to a graceful ballad, "A lowly youth, the mountain child," in three-four time, one that is safe to be popular. Its repetition was unanimously demanded. After a chorus, "Oh! welcome with shouts," Miss Romer has an exquisite ballad, "In that devotion," in E flat, in common time. It was sung with touching feeling, and encored. A magnificent trio ensues between Harrison, Borani, and Weiss, "To see my King from care"—Mozartian in form; it is instrumented with infinite skill and vigour. After this brilliant trio, there is a duo, in E flat, between Miss Romer and Harrison, of surpassing loveliness. The orchestration of this duo would alone place Mr. Wallace's name in the first rank of living musicians. It was also capitally sung, and Harrison, in a bit of cantabile, "Oh, worshipped woman," sang so well, that it is a pity he is not always heard in piano passages. The concerted finale is full of powerful writing, and the Handelian fugue chorus, "For those who thus presume," and brilliant violin passages in the Queen's speech to the Diet, displayed consummate musicianship. Miss Romer's executive faculties were overtaxed in the finale, but she dashes through all difficulties and divisions with a daring defiance of precision, relying on the powers of a superb organ to carry her through triumphantly with an English audience.

Mr. Wallace has unquestionably achieved a great triumph; for an opera in which there are at least four ballads, a finale, a duo and trio, that may be regarded as gems, can be no ordinary production. The chief defects will be found in the first and second acts, in which there is the most elaborate orchestration, but without that sparkling quality so essential to make it tell. He has an extraordinary flow of ideas and fertility of invention; but what he chiefly requires is dramatic tact and experience, without which boldness and variety in orchestral treatment cannot be turned to account. It is astonishing how his poetical imagination advances in the third act; it is no longer the same work; his harmo-



SCENE FROM SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY IV.—LADY MORTIMER, MORTIMER, LADY PERCY, HOTSPUR, GLENDOWER, AND WORCESTER.—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.

nies become picturesque and animated; his melodies sweet and flowing, and his orchestral working brilliant, new, and effective in the highest degree. Whatever severity of criticism may be exercised in the analysis of Mr. Wallace's "Matilda of Hungary," it will be impossible not to come to the conclusion that he is a composer of eminence, of whom this country has, or any other nation would have, ample reason to be proud.

Since the above article was in type, we attended the fourth representation, on Thursday evening, when Miss Rainforth appeared for the first time in *Matilda of Hungary*. It has been prudently resolved, not to interrupt the run of the opera, that Miss Romer and Miss Rainforth shall appear on alternate evenings, when the former has recovered from her indisposition. Miss Rainforth's performance is dignified and impressive, and, if her singing has not the power of her predecessor in the Royal part, it is superior in respect to artistic finish and precision. She was encased in the beautiful ballad "In that devotion," which she gave with feeling and delicacy, and in the bravura finale, "One gentle heart," her divisions in which were very neatly executed. Mr. Harrison improves in the singing, and was encased in the gem, "Gone is that calmness." The house was fully attended, and the last act of the opera went off with great animation.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MR. W. STERNDALÉ BENNETT'S PERFORMANCE OF CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—On Tuesday evening this eminent composer and pianist commenced at the Hanover-square Rooms, his pianoforte performances for the season. He played of his own composition the romance of "Genevieve," a sparkling Scherzo in E Minor, and a Rondo Racevole, Op. 25. He also executed Mendelssohn's Sixth Book of Songs, without words, and was encased in the rattling Presto. With Mr. C. Potter, Mozart's Duo in F Minor, for four hands on one pianoforte, was brilliantly given. Handel's "Chaconne," an ancient dance with variations from the "Clavier Suite de Pièce," proved Mr. Bennett's efficiency in another branch of the pianoforte school. With Mr. Dando, J. S. Bach's Sonata in E Major, for piano and violin, was hit off with infinite precision. The scheme opened with Mozart's Trio in E Flat for piano, tenor, and clarinet, exquisitely executed by Messrs. Bennett, Dando, and Williams. Between the instrumental pieces, Miss Dolby gave Bennett's graceful melody, "Gentle Zephyr," and Mendelssohn's song, written for the four vocalists' album, with such charm as to be encased in both. Mr. W. Dorrell accompanied the vocal selection. The next performance will be on March 9.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREE MUSICALES.—The third and last *soirée* was given on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the pianiste, in Harley-street. Mozart's Quinto in D, op. 24, C. Meyer's Pianoforte Concerto, with other works by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, were played by Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Willy, Hill, Weslake, Lucas, Goodban, Howell, M. Sainton, &c. The vocalists were Miss Lockey, Mrs. Weiss, Signor Marras, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss. The Conductors were Benedict and C. Horsley.

A Concert took place on Saturday, at the residence of M. Coulon, in Great Marlborough-street, for the purpose of introducing his daughter, Mlle. Coulon, to a select audience, as a pianiste; and one of no ordinary talents. In the first part, she performed a duet with the eminent violin player, M. Sainton, in a manner that at once showed to her hearers they were not listening to the mechanical proficiency of a mere child; and in a trio of Mendelssohn's—in which M. Rousselot took the violoncello part—she called forth their warmest approbation. Finally, she played a fantasia, by Prudent, from "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was loudly encased, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. Altogether, the brightest anticipations were formed of this young lady's future musical career. All the artists, comprising those already mentioned, Mrs. Tomlin, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brizzi, Mlle. Coulon, and one of her pupils, Miss C. Hallen—a young lady who sang two difficult airs with remarkable correctness and facility of execution—gave their services gratuitously. The whole Concert was exceedingly interesting, and went off with the greatest possible *éclat*.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Monday, Mr. Dando's third Quartet Concert was given at Crosby Hall, and Mr. J. B. Smith's Concert at the National Hall, Holborn. On Tuesday, the Melodists' Club had their Meeting at Freemasons' Hall. On Monday next, Mr. Mangold's Concert of Classical Instrumental Music will be given, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Tuesday, the third Concert of Classical Instrumental Music, at Doctors' Commons. Mr. Genge's fifth Annual Concert will be given the same evening, at Crosby Hall. On Wednesday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper's *soirée* of Classical Pianoforte Music. On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's second Musical Evening; and a selection of Anthems and Cathedral Music at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. On Friday, will be the sixth of the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall, and the third Meeting of the Amateur Musical Society.

On Thursday night Mr. Lucas, the composer and violoncello player, commenced, at his residence, in Berners-street, his annual series of Musical Evenings for classical instrumental music. He is aided by M. Sainton and Henry Blagrove, violins, and Mr. Hill, tenor.

The Venetian Journals of late dates, describe the extraordinary success of Miss Hayes, an English *prima donna*, and of Signora Albani, the celebrated Contralto from Milan and Vienna. The latter has played in "Cenerentola," &c., with immense success. Up to the 11th inst., Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," for Jenny Lind, had not been produced in Vienna. The valuable musical library of the late Mr. Alsager, has been purchased by Mr. Ella, for the Earl of Falmouth.

Mrs. BUTLER.—This eminent actress will make her first appearance on the London stage, after her Manchester triumphs, at the Princess' Theatre, Mr. Maddox having engaged her for a limited number of nights.

THE LATE MR. KEARNS.—The Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to patronize the Concert, on the 17th of March, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Earl of Westmoreland, in a letter from Berlin, has consented to be enrolled in the list of patrons, and forwarded a subscription. The vocalists who have promised their aid, include the names of Mlle. Caradori, Mlle. F. Lablache, Mlle. Albertazzi, Mlle. Macfarren, Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Miss Lockey, Miss Steele, Miss Lincoln, Miss Flower, Mrs. Tomlin, Messrs. Allen, Travers, Harrison, Manvers, Hobbs, Lockey, Brizzi, Machin, Phillips, J. A. Novello, Hatton, and Signor F. Lablache. Manvers' celebrated Quartet for four violins, will be executed by Sainton, Blagrove, Willy and Patey; and Corelli's Trio, by Lindley, Lucas and Howell. Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Weber's "Oberon" overture, will be conducted by Costa. A great vocal and instrumental treat may be anticipated from the above array of talent; and, to crown the whole, Bach's Concerto, for three pianofortes, will be played by Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Benedict, and Sterndale Bennett.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The appearance of Gardoni at this theatre, on the opening night, which we noticed last week, brilliantly successful as was his *début*, conveyed but an inadequate idea of this artist's resources. Now that we have heard him twice again, we can plainly perceive that, on that occasion timidity had crippled the young tenor's resources. He then gave us no idea of the impassioned feeling, and the dramatic power of which he was capable, while his fine voice had not nearly the fulness or the force of which he has since shown it to be possessed. He is truly a delightful singer; the total absence of all effort in his performance, the delicate taste, and the true musical feeling with which he is endowed—the purity of his style, undisfigured by meretricious ornament—all these qualities strike the listener nightly with renewed force. He never disappoints his auditors; his voice always responds to the call; always true, always clear, always sweet; while its tones modulate to every change of feeling; now soft and tender, now pathetic and impassioned, now indignantly energetic. His range of notes is extensive, and in all parts perfect, and his singing belongs to that more serious and conscientious modern school of art which never suffers a *fortissimo* to interfere with the dramatic purpose of the music, and which allows none of the clap-traps by which so many artists have been able to extort applause, even while their purpose was to conceal defects. This unornamented style lays a heavy burden on the singer as well as the composer; for, in both cases, deficiencies and faults, if there are any, are exposed mercilessly to view, while the office of the critic becomes easy. It is not as a singer alone, however, that Gardoni's genius is remarkable. He is equally excellent as an actor; and, in this latter respect, the "Favorita" is well calculated to display his powers to advantage. The character of *Fernando*, the young and ardent novice, unused to the deceptions of the world, gifted withal with a noble spirit, and with all the indignation of a young and good mind at treachery and wickedness—this character seems to have been written expressly for Gardoni. In look, in manner, in every point, from beginning to end, he sustains the illusion. In the *finale* of the second act, when he discovers his misfortune, his astonishment, his grief, and, finally, his indignant burst of anger and contempt at the faithless *King* and his guilty bride, are electrifying.

In the commencement of the fine duet of the last act, when he reproaches *Leonora* with her perfidy, his fine notes come forth with a force and passion which give the music far more than its own individual effect. We shall be glad to hear Gardoni in another part, because we think the music of the "Favorita," in general, is hardly worthy of him, and it can scarcely stand the test of his grave and simple style of singing. Its force lies in its *libretto*, in which the number of incidents and the rapidity of action keep the attention of the spectator constantly on the alert, while the dramatic situations—of which there are several—give scope for the tragical powers of the artists engaged in it. Besides this, there are some charming *morceaux*, of which we may mention the "Spirto del ciel," the "Pour tant d'amour," and the Chorus of Noblemen, which, however, owes a great deal to the admirable manner in which it is executed.

The whole of the last act is highly effective. The chorus of monks behind the scenes, which has all the calm sweetness and simple dignity of religious music, at times interrupted and contrasted by the thrilling notes of Sanchioli, with all the wild vehemence of earthly passion, is extremely impressive. Of the last duet we have already spoken, and must again reiterate our warm eulogiums of Sanchioli's acting and singing in this act, and, in fact, throughout the whole opera. In spite of all this, however, the music of "La Favorita" will not bear comparison with Donizetti's best operas, and, in our opinion, bears marks of being the production of an overworked brain.

One of the great faults of the music of this opera is, that, when the composer has seized hold of a good musical phrase, he dwells upon it until it has lost all its charm, and the wearied ear longs for a change. He constantly harps upon the same notes in a manner that is tiresome to the auditor, and must be most fatiguing for the singer, besides depriving him of the power of exhibiting the resources of his voice or of his musical taste.

On Tuesday we had to regret the absence of Superchi, whose part, that of the *King*, was taken at a short notice by Signor Solari, who, under the circumstances, acquitted himself of his difficult task very creditably. Bouché, the new

basso, gains much on our good opinion. His voice is exceedingly full and powerful, and he is a most energetic actor. Time and space are wanting to us to dilate upon the admirable and really surprising drilling of the choruses and orchestra, which work together excellently.

The pretty ballet of "Coralla" maintains its first success, and the young *débütantes*, Rosati and Marie Taglioni, naturally improving in confidence and *aplomb*, daily obtain a greater portion of applause.

An assemblage unprecedented in number and rank, even in the annals of this great and fashionable rendezvous of the *haut monde*, took place on Thursday for the benefit of the distressed Scotch and Irish. The charitable and truly noble efforts of the fair committee of leaders of fashion, the Marchionesses of Allessbury and Clanricarde, the Countess of Clarendon, and Viscountess Palmerston, were amply rewarded. Such a scene no Theatre or Kingdom in the universe could offer as was revealed when the curtain rose for the singing of the National Anthem—all aiding this impulse of charity. We subjoin, with a list of the principal personages present, a copy of the lyrical ode composed for the occasion, and set to music by Pugnî.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Inverness, Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Hamilton, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marchioness of Allessbury, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess of Jersey, Countess of Granville, Countess of Blessington, Earl of Munster, Viscountess Granville, Lord Saye and Sele, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lady Fitzroy Kelly, Lady Agnes Duff, Lady Meux, his Excellency Prince Callimaki, his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, Comte Montemolin, Their Excellencies Count Dietrichstein, Baron de Hügel, Baron de Beust, Baron Rehausen; Lady Charlotte Guest, Lady Anne Becket, Sir Ralph Howard, Sir George Armitage, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., Brereton Trelawny, Esq., John Sanford, Esq., R. W. Packe, Esq., Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Wiscombe, The Chisholm, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Mrs. Herbert, Prince Napoleon, Lord Eglinton, Lady E. Bruce, Sir A. Macdonald, Lady Cadogan, Count Reventlow, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Howden, Lady Montefiore, Baron Bunsen, Lord Harry Vane, Mrs. Dodd, Baroness Rothschild, Marquis Sligo, Hon. G. Bancroft, Count St. Anlaire, Lord Foley, Earl of Lonsdale, Count Koudriafok, C. Barry Baldwin, Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. Marjoribinks, Lady Monson, Lady Flint, Lady Clay, Baron de Cetto, Lord J. Stewart, Countess of Granville, Countess of Minto, Marquis of Lisboa, Viscount de la Belinaye, Baron Pasquier, Major Buckley, Sir John Lubbock, Mrs. Onslow, Baroness French, Captain Midmay, Captain Vyse, Sir Augustus Foster, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Prince Callimaki, Prince Castelcicala, Exc. Ralli, General Upton, Sir Henry Webb, Captain Munday, Sir A. L. Hay, Earl of Clare, Lord Goodricke, Lord Sandys, Sir J. H. Lowther, Earl of Belfast, Sir J. Shawe, Lord Curzon, Lord Brooke, Lieut.-Col. Bowers.

RECITATIVE.

From earliest age to this our mournful time
Hast thou, O Music, roamed from clime to clime,
Raising, refining, and beside us still
Thou whisperst heavenly thoughts midst earthy ill

AIR.

Spirit who the heart subdues,
Bid the streams of bounty flow!
Summon all thy conquering numbers
In the cause of human woe!

Tell the radiant World around Thee,
Hunger trampleth down a land!
Never sought the poor man vainly
England—of the open hand.

CHORUS.

"Give unto the Poor"—she crieth—
"Give unto the sad"—she sigheth—
High and low I young and old
Give in tears, in food, in gold!
All who love the Muses' Voice,
Give—and bid a land rejoice.

It should be added that, for the above benevolent purpose, Mr. Lumley not only lent the house itself, but undertook to defray, at his own cost, whatever expenditure the representation might involve.

LYCEUM.

The Lyceum has produced a new burlesque; and, singular to say, not from the hitherto exhaustless stores of the Countess d'Anois. We are sorry for, and glad of, this. Sorry, because we have a clinging fondness for that revered *répertoire* of fairy tales, loving all the heroes and heroines as the best friends of our childhood, and believing in the spirits as the old original fairies, having no connection with the elves of yule logs, and *divertissements*; and glad, because a new vein is opened, which may lead to scores of new subjects, equally ingenious if not equally revered. The new piece of "The Enchanted Forest," however, played for the first time at the Lyceum, on Monday evening, and written by Mr. Charles Dance, can be scarcely called a burlesque. It is a graceful story of enchantment very gracefully treated, in which, if we miss the hard ludicrous hits of the "Open Sesame," and "Valentine and Orson" school of extravaganzas, we have still a neat liveliness of dialogue, and ingenious application of the action of the legend to the purposes of the play, to keep the audience amused throughout its representation. From the stores of the German author, Musæus, Mr. Dance has taken the "Chronicles of the three Sisters," and on this story has founded a very entertaining extravaganza. We have only one fault to find with it: it is that it does not embrace the whole of the clever burlesque *corps* of the Lyceum. We miss Mr. Frank Mathews, as some imbecile or broken up old Monarch: we do not find Miss Farebrother, with her glittering dresses and lounging cool nonchalance; and we have not quaint Mr. Turner as some inferior potentate, to be browbeaten and bullied; nor active Mr. Collier, as an imp, to do all sorts of impossible things. But we have Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Wigan and Mr. Meadows, together with Misses Villars, Daly, and Bromley to act; and Misses Laidlow and Frampton to dance, the latter of whom, in a year or two, is somewhat altered from the tiny child who danced through the garlands in the infantile *Pas des Fleurs*, of "Cinderella." Nearly all these ladies and gentlemen have a fair share of lively dialogue to deliver, which they make the most of: and, aided by some effective dancing, smart costumes, and beautiful scenery, the curtain comes down nightly amidst loud applause. The scenery, indeed, by Messrs. Phillips and Hawthorn, deserves separate praise. It is all good: but the third scene of the second act, "The Garden of Pleasure," is one of the most clever designs we ever saw on any stage. The perspective, and representation of boundless distance, is marvellous. The last two pieces of "The Wigwam," and "£500 Reward," are enjoying a merry existence, which promises also to be a prolonged one.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. George Wild, who was for three or four years lessee of this theatre before it endeavoured to take to legitimacy, has returned to its boards, having, as the bill informs us, been compelled to postpone his provincial engagements, owing to the unfortunate loss of the whole of his wardrobe on board the *Sirius* steamer, which our readers may remember was wrecked a month ago. He re-appeared on Monday evening in Mr. Leman Red's drama of "Our Village," and was very warmly received by his former admirers. A lady, Miss Fanny Williams, stated in the theatre to be Mrs. Wild, made her *début* before a London audience on the same evening; and was perfectly successful. She will prove a very useful addition to the company, being capable of filling the same range of parts that Miss Lebat formerly played at this theatre. A "dancing duet," by the lady and gentleman, was vociferously encased. Mrs. R. Gordon, a lady of whom we have once or twice had occasion to speak in high terms, played also in the drama. The house was well attended, but not crowded.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Lafont made his first appearance this season on Monday, in the drama of "Pierre la Rouge," of which we had occasion to speak favourably last year, and was heartily welcomed by the audience. Before this piece, however, the drama of "La Demon de la Nuit" was played, in which we were introduced to an actress new to this country, Mademoiselle Fargueil, who, by her finished and delicate acting, at once established herself as a favourite. These pieces are rather *passé*, but we perceive that some novelties are announced, in which the celebrated Alcide Tousez will appear, in conjunction with Monsieur Lafont and Mademoiselle Fargueil. Such a combination cannot fail to attract good houses.

The new drama about to be produced at the ADELPHI, by Mr. Buckstone, will be called "The Flowers of the Forest." Its cast comprises Messrs. Wright, O. Smith, and Paul Bedford, Madame Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Woolgar. The representation has, we believe, been delayed by the severe indisposition of the last named actress. She is, however, recovering.

THE WEATHER.

The temperature during the first five days of the week has been unusually high, with cloudy and gloomy weather; and of the last two days has been rather low, with fine and clear weather. On Thursday, Feb. 18, the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; at about five, a.m., the wind blew with great strength, amounting to a gale. The temperature during the day rose to 55°, and the average temperature of the whole day was as high as 51°, being higher than any day since 1846, Nov. 25. On Friday, the average temperature was 41°, being 10° less than on the preceding day. On Saturday, the average temperature was 47°. On Sunday, it was 46°. Monday was an excessively gloomy day, the air being saturated with moisture all the day—so much so, as to prevent any influence of the sun being felt during the day, and also to prevent any loss of heat from the earth at night; the reading of the thermometer between midnight and midnight only varying 14°, a very unusual circumstance. Tuesday was a fine bright day; the reading of the thermometer declined to the freezing point by midnight, and to 28° by Wednesday morning, at about six. The average temperature of Tuesday was 36°. Wednesday was a fine day: its average temperature was 34°. The average temperature for the week was 43°. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday, Feb. 18, the highest during the day was 55 deg., and the lowest was 47 deg.	
Friday, Feb. 19	45
Saturday, Feb. 20	42
Sunday, Feb. 21	50
Monday, Feb. 22	45
Tuesday, Feb. 23	40
Wednesday, Feb. 24	41
Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1847.	J. G.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—French kidney or haricot beans are superior to every other kind of grain or pulse in point of nourishment. They contain, according to Einhof, 84 per cent. of nutritive matter, of which 50 is pure farina, the rest gluten and mucilage.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 28.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, March 1.—St. David.
TUESDAY, 2.—Full Moon at 9m. after 3 o'clock, a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Sun is due East at 5h. 50m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 4.—The Moon south at 27m. after 1 o'clock, a.m.
FRIDAY, 5.—Jupiter south at 39m. after 5, p.m., and sets at 1h. 41m. after midnight.
SATURDAY, 6.—Length of day, 11h. 8m.; the day increased 3h. 23m. since the Shortest Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 13	1 55	2 14	2 30	2 46	3 3	3 18
3 32	3 46	4 0	4 17	4 32	4 45	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Leonard," Edinburgh, is thanked for the "Proposed New Costume for the British Foot," which would, doubtless, be very soldier-like, but is too much a matter of speculative taste for us to illustrate.

"A. B. S.," Lincoln's-inn-fields, may purchase Indian Meal at a Baker's: a pamphlet upon its uses is announced for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co.

"J. A." is recommended to consult a Solicitor.

"Speculator," Dublin.—Parliamentary Returns, when printed, may be purchased at the Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.

"C. C. T.," co. Cork, is thanked for the Lines, though we have not room to print them.

"H. B.," Jersey.—Goadby's Preservative Fluids are of two kinds: bay salt, alum, corrosive sublimate, and water; and in the other, arsenic is substituted for alum. See the "Athenæum," No. 907; or, the "Year-book of Facts," 1846, p. 202.

"Leo" is thanked; but we have not room for the Portrait named.

"S. G.," Lombard-street.—The original cost of constructing the London and Blackwall Railway is stated at £643,343.

"F. H." is thanked; but the solutions to the axioms will be given by their author.

"C. T.," Cork.—We would notice more at length the appeal to the Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), did our limits allow it.

"Income Tax."—The Property is not liable.

"E. H. B.," and "Inventus."—The Lines are ineligible.

"R. D. E.," Hertford.—Catholic.

"Blutiger Ungeheuer."—Dependent upon the conditions of the engagement.

"J. W."—Lord Prudhoe, who has just succeeded to the Dukedom of Northumberland, married, August 25, 1842, Lady Eleanor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor.

"D."—The Grand French Sleepie Chases (two races) will be run for on Sunday, the 11th of April, in the neighbourhood of Paris.

"A Seeker after Truth."—The ceremony in question was not performed at the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland, on Tuesday last.

"H. S."—At the trial of Queen Caroline, in 1820, the Attorney-General, (Sir R. Gifford), and the Solicitor-General, (Sir J. S. Copley), conducted the prosecution.

"C. D." Dundee, is thanked for the Sketch, which, however, we cannot promise to engrave.

"A Photographer" is altogether mistaken in "the one thing quite evident." Certainly, his note does not lack evidence of his own want of good manners.

"E. K." can only proceed by action-at-law, and then only with prospect of success, provided the evidence be good.

"H. R.," Brixton, is thanked for the offer of the Sketch; but the subject has not any immediate interest.

"A Subscriber."—We repeat that we have not room for Charade contributions. The Seal just adopted by the Royal Harwich Yacht Club is well designed: it bears the Portullis, the arms of Harwich; and the Lion Rampant, the device granted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Club, to be worn in the flag of the Blue Ensign of her Majesty's Navy, under which the Club is entitled to sail.

"C. F.," Isle of Man.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.

"Zigzag the Minor" is thanked, but we have not room.

"G. B. M.," Camden Town.—Declined.

"H. P.," Great Portland-street, is thanked for the hint; the subject of which shall appear when a seasonable opportunity offers.

"J. H. C.," Barnstable.—The subscription to our Journal, if paid in advance, is 26s. per year.

"M. G.'s" letter is the first we have received from him on the Watling-street Roman Remains.

"A Brighton Correspondent" informs us that in sinking a well, opposite Clifton-terrace, in that town, on Monday last, the men found a slab of terra cotta, or vessel in bas-relief, with a Latin inscription.

"J. R. M.," Brixton Bay, is thanked; but the particulars of the attempt to raise the Sphinx did not reach us in time to be available.

"Galen," Waterford.—Apply to Messrs. Ward and Co., Bishopsgate-street, for the prices of Portable Chemical Laboratories.

"J. G. S.," Lower Belgrave-street.—Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language.—Under the circumstances, the Managers of a Savings' Bank must return the money deposited with them.

"F. G. M." should consult a Solicitor.

"A Subscriber," Rotherham.—Your letter has been referred to the Artist.

"Alpha," Galtway.—The questions have been so often replied to in our columns, that we cannot repeat the answers.

"Abbots, D.," Scotland.—For the cost of the Roofing, apply to the Editor of "The Builder," York-street, Covent-garden.

"A Staffordshire Subscriber."—The price of "The Illustrated New Testament," complete, is 2s. 6d.

"Alquia," Liverpool.—Mr. Dickens was the first Editor of "Bentley's Miscellany," in which first appeared his admirable novel, "Oliver Twist."

"H. C.," Norwich, is thanked; but we have not space for the matters he suggests, at sufficient length to render his aid available.

"W.," Wandsworth, states that a very successful mode of raising Subscriptions for the relief of the present Distress, has been adopted in the above town, by placing a box in a conspicuous situation, to receive the weekly contributions of benevolent persons. The hint is worthy of general adoption.

"Petitor."—On every Dissolution of Parliament, a proclamation is issued to all the Peers of Scotland, commanding them to meet at Holyrood on a day fixed, there to elect from among themselves the sixteen Representative Peers who are to sit in the ensuing Parliament: the majority of votes decides; proxies are admitted. The twenty-eight Irish Representative Peers are elected for life: when a death vacancy occurs, a Peer is elected by the whole body of the Irish Peers, under a writ issued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Irish Prelates who sit this year in the House of Lords are the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Down, Ossory, and Cloyne.

"Hidos," Bristol.—The "Illustrated New Testament," complete in 1 vol., price 2s. 6d., may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller; or sent, postage free, price 4s. 6d.

"W. Gough."—One Shilling.

"A Subscriber."—The best work on Scotch Heraldry is Nisbet's.

"H. E. M."—The derivation of the Prince of Wales's motto, Ich Dien, has given rise to a very able essay by Sir Harris Nicolas, in which that distinguished antiquary refutes the long-prevailing notion that assigns the badge of the ostrich feathers, with the device in question, to the Battle of Cressy, and the fall of the King of Bohemia; and expresses a strong belief that the badge and motto were both derived from the House of Hainault. In Mr. Burke's "Patrician," for September last, appeared a curious and interesting paper on the Princes of Wales, their honours, badges, &c.

"A Subscriber," Carlisle.—An application, addressed to "The Officers in Waiting," "Heralds' Office, Doctors' Commons, London," will obtain the desired information.

"A. B."—Augmentations of Arms from Foreign Potentates may be borne by British subjects, if their usage be sanctioned by the Heralds' Office.

"J. H."—Lord A.—, to whom we alluded, is not the Nobleman our Correspondent mentions.

"R. B."—The Emperor of Brazil is Don Pedro II., brother of Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, and son of the late Emperor, Don Pedro. The latter married secondly, in 1829, Amelia, daughter of the late Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

"Davis" should apply to the College of Arms. His other query shall be answered next week.

"Emily."—£30,000 a year was the sum voted to Prince Albert.

"Oxonians."—The Queen retains her name of Guelph. Prince Albert has, we believe, no surname. His ancestors were Sovereign Princes at the time surnames were first adopted.

"J. L." Brecon.—The present Earl Fortescue was summoned, with patris, to the House of Lords (when Lord Ebrington), in his father's Barony of Fortescue, 28th Feb., 1839, the period of his appointment to the Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley was nominated Viceroy of that kingdom by a Tory Government.

"C. M. R." should apply to the Government Annuity Office, in the Old Jewry. Many of the Insurance Offices grant Annuities. The Mitre, for instance, a very respectable Office would charge £100, at the age named, for every £8 14s. 6d. it granted, payable half-yearly.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY.—A Correspondent directs attention to this Association, (established in 1811), which is comparatively little known. Its excellent objects are to raise a Fund for apprenticing the children of poor Somersetshire parents resident in London, and for lending them, at the end of their apprenticeship, a sum of money, without interest, to aid in establishing them in business.

THE "ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT."—Any of our Subscribers in remote districts, and unable to obtain this work, can, by sending to our Office 4s. 6d., receive the Volume postage free.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Story of Lilly Dawson. By Mrs. Crowe.—George Lovell. By J. S. Knowles.—The Black Prophet. By W. Carleton.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

EXCEPT the Financial Statement, there has not been much Parliamentary business of importance. The Irish measures progress rapidly; the discussions are chiefly remarkable for the severity with which the Irish Landlords are spoken of by all parties. Why the people have sunk into their present condition is the question asked on every side, as earnestly as if famine and destitution were novelties in Ireland. They have been held up to the eyes of England by writers and travellers for the last fifty years; the present calamity itself has been distinctly predicted; yet nothing was done. All our activity has been wasted on party and religious quarrels, during which the people sank deeper and deeper into misery. In the middle of the last century, Chesterfield, with his cold worldly spirit, that knew neither zeal nor sincerity, saw deeper into the real evil, than the honest enthusiasts who gathered round him, with the old cries of persecution towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. "You have more to fear," said he, "from poverty than the Pope." He was right; the Pope is powerless; he is weak, even in his own dominions; but poverty has continued from generation to generation, from the time of that polished Earl; in our own day, it has deepened into actual destitution, and, at this hour, famine is destroying our fellow-men by thousands, and draining England of its wealth by millions. We now think of doing what we ought to have done long ago, and begin to enquire into the actual state of Ireland, for the first time, with a real sense of how close an interest we have in its welfare; it was most truly said by Mr. Hume, that we must either raise Ireland up to our level, or Ireland will drag England down to hers.

The Irish Landlords protest against the obloquy to which they are exposed; and with some justice. The English Legislature must share the blame. It made the Irish Proprietors its favourites, gave them unusual powers, spoiled them by pampering and "protecting" them, and now that the country is endangered, Parliament must take some of the blame also. As long as misery was silent and died without putting the Exchequer to expence, Ireland was left to struggle on as it could; it is the cost that now rouses us. Relying too much on their influence in the Legislature the Landlords have run the race of human existence too close: by driving the peasantry down to diet on potatoes they have left nothing—that root failing—between them and the frowns of the Exchequer; still worse to bear are the execrations of those by whom that Exchequer is filled. The spirit now rising in England, which is beginning to exhibit itself in public meetings, will be fatal to the supremacy of the Landholders in Ireland: a Poor-Law will as surely attach a portion of their incomes as to-morrow's sun will rise.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe has this week renewed his statements of the cruelty with which convicts have been treated on board the hulks at Woolwich. He is positive on the subject, and pledges himself to prove all his charges. As he is rarely misled in such matters, and has generally established his case on former occasions, perhaps it would have been as well if the Home Secretary had granted him a Committee of Inquiry. If he succeeded, the officials concerned would have deserved punishment; if he failed, the discredit of taking up a bad cause, and becoming a mere "grievance monger," would have recoiled upon himself with damaging effect. We have often been surprised at the haste with which all Home Secretaries place themselves between Government employes and inquiry, since it has so often turned out that the chivalry of the defence was very ill deserved.

The bill for repealing the obsolete and disused statutes affecting Roman Catholics was carried, on Wednesday, by the very slender majority of three. The debate did not exhibit any novelty. Mr. Watson, Mr. Macaulay, and Sir Robert Inglis, all repeated the speeches they have made on former occasions.

The proceedings of the Cambridge election of its Chancellor, and the "great night" at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the Irish Distress, both combined on Thursday to lighten the business of Parliament; a few returns moved for and granted, and some unimportant bills discussed, made up the whole of it. The only feature of the evening was a notice from Mr. Plumtre of a motion for an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Day of General Fast and Humiliation for the Famine in Ireland. Very various are the modes of meeting the same calamity: nearly all the men Mr. Plumtre addressed were preparing to "feast" their ears with music, and form part of a spectacle that is anything but one of humiliation; and all on account of the same visitation—the Famine!

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has declined to accede to the requisition from certain members of the Senate, praying that his Royal Highness would allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of Chancellor, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Northumberland. The following is the answer addressed by his Royal Highness to the deputation, who were the bearers of the requisition:—

The expression of the wish upon the part of so numerous and influential a portion of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, including so many eminent names, that I should allow myself to be proposed for election into the vacant office of Chancellor of that University, cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to my feelings. Did it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others in the University, that there does not exist that degree of unanimity which alone would leave me at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest pleasure and pride in acceding to the desire expressed in this address, and so personally connecting myself with your ancient and renowned seat of learning, Buckingham Palace, February 20.

Notwithstanding the decision of Prince Albert, certain members of the Senate determined to put His Royal Highness in nomination, in opposition to the Earl of Powis. The consequence was that a poll was taken, which commenced on Thursday.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway for the following report of the close of the poll on Thursday, received by electric telegraph, at 9 o'clock, P.M.—

Prince Albert	618
Earl Powis	601
Majority for Prince Albert	17

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The numbers, at five o'clock yesterday (Friday), were:—

Prince Albert	828
Earl Powis	763
Majority for Prince Albert	65

The poll was then closed till eight o'clock, when the polling was resumed till nine.

THE POLL AT NINE O'CLOCK.

At the close of the poll at nine o'clock last night, the numbers were:—

Prince Albert	875
Earl Powis	789
Majority for Prince Albert	86

This account of the numbers was received by the electric telegraph.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Destitute Persons Relief (Ireland) Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

LORD STANLEY rose to inquire what course Her Majesty's Government intends to pursue with respect to the public business of the session. He thought it very desirable that some bills might be originated in their Lordships' House; for instance, such a measure as that relating to the sanitary condition of the people. He trusted the noble Marquis would state whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any, and what measures before Easter, and also whether it was likely that any important business would be sent up from the other House before that period.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that more business had been done since the commencement of the present session, than in the corresponding period of any other session. Five important bills had been already passed, whereas during the same period last year only one was passed. The Irish measures which had been deferred in the other House, would be proceeded with on the 8th of March, and no unnecessary delay would take place in pressing them forward. He might remind their Lordships that notice had been given that a bill to enable persons to sell their estates, for the purpose of discharging their incumbrances, would shortly be laid on the table. It was also intended, at an early period, to introduce measures relating to the penal law, and the improvement of prisons, and the reformation of offenders.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. MONAHAN (Solicitor-General for Ireland) took the oaths and his seat for the town of Galway.

DRAINAGE.—Sir G. GREY gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill relating to drainage in England and Wales.

ENLISTMENT.—Mr. F. MAULE gave notice that on Monday next he should bring in a bill regulating and limiting enlistment in the army. (Hear, hear.)

Some conversation then took place as to the measures to be proceeded with by the Government, in the course of which, Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped, in the course of that evening to lay on the table a bill for the better administration of the Poor Law in Ireland, and he should proceed with the other Irish bills in the order in which they stood on the paper.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIVES.—On Thursday morning, a fire, by which one life was lost, occurred at No. 19, Fox and Knot-court, Snow-hill. The fire was eventually extinguished, but not until a female child was burned as black as a coal. She was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she lingered till four in the afternoon, when death terminated her sufferings. About half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out at No. 19, Holliday-yard, Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill, which was also attended with loss of life. As soon as the fire was extinguished, the firemen beheld a most distressing scene. Upon the floor where the flames had evidently burned most fiercely, was lying the body of a female child, about five years old, the daughter of Mr. Robson, most frightfully burned. An assistant of Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Wardrobe-place, attended, and pronounced life extinct. The child, it appears, had been left alone whilst the mother was out at work.

BURKING HOUSES.—At the Essex adjourned quarter sessions at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, on Thursday, Edward Bentley, known as a knackerman in the county, was indicted for killing, by means of suffocation, a gelding, the property of Mr. Thomas Stock, a respectable farmer, living at East Hammingfield, a small village a few miles from Chelmsford. Since the prisoner's commitment it has been satisfactorily ascertained that he has been carrying on the atrocious system for a considerable time. He was in the habit of buying dead horses for the London market, and in no less than twenty-four instances has he been known to be the first to call and eventually buy dead cattle, which up to their death had been in a fine and healthy condition. Many of them were of a valuable description; and the mode he adopted to destroy them was to choke up their nostrils with hay-bands, and firmly tie up their jaws with ropes. The poor things would fall to the ground from exhaustion, and, on their expiring, he would remove the hay and rope, and then call upon the owner to buy them. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to transportation for fifteen years.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A mysterious transaction has taken place with regard to the *Epoque*. On one day it ceased to appear, the paper having been sold for £2000 to M. Emile Girardin, of the *Presse*, with which paper the *Epoque* was said to have been amalgamated. That sale, however, it is said, was not sanctioned by the general body of proprietors of the *Epoque*, who resuscitated the journal the day after it had stopped. The affair is about to come before the tribunals, when some curious disclosures are expected.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Zurich, Feb. 21, contains the following:—"On the 15th inst., some merchants of Tesino having purchased all the corn in the market at Varese, on the frontier of Austria and Sardinia, the people became discontented, and began to hoot and assault the Swiss merchants. They sought refuge in a house, where they remained for some time; but when they again made their appearance, in order to take possession of their purchases, the tumult recommenced, and their carts were stopped and pillaged. Similar scenes took place at Gubrate and Sarone. Tranquillity was at length restored by the interference of the armed force, and several arrests were made. Two days afterwards a body of peasants, to the number of 3000, entered the corn magazines at Sexto Calendo, and forced the owners to sell it below the market price. They were afterwards dispersed by the *gendarmerie*, and had two of their number killed, and several wounded. According to the last accounts from Milan, the exportation of grain was strictly prohibited."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW OF FRANCE.

A case was tried in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, which involved two important questions connected with the commercial law of France. It was that of Bordier v. Barnett and others, and was an action on a foreign bill of exchange, under the following circumstances:—Messrs. Barnett and Co. held the bill, which was for a small amount, and endorsed it to Mr. Bordier, the plaintiff, who transmitted it to Bejez and Co., at Paris, and they again endorsed it to M. Gibere, at Calais. A great number of endorsements having been made on the bill, a copy of it was annexed to it, and the two, according to the custom with foreign bills, were treated as one instrument. The bill became due on the 26th of February, 1844, and, being presented, was dishonoured. The defendants, however, did not receive notice of dishonour till the 26th of March following. They now refused payment upon two grounds—first, that the notice of dishonour had not been made within reasonable time; secondly, that the protest was a nullity, not having set forth correctly the endorsements on the bill. The questions in dispute being entirely dependent on the state of the French law, were submitted to the Jury as matters of fact.

The Jury, without retiring to consult, returned a verdict for the defendants on both the points raised before them.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.—A long inquiry has taken place at the Wheat Sheaf, Camden Town, before Mr. Wakley and a Jury, into the circumstances attending the death of a Miss Sarah Collyer, aged 22, which was alleged to have been caused by the effects of bitter almond water prescribed by Dr. Cronin. Evidence was given to show that the prescription for the mixture ordered comprised too strong a dose of prussic acid. Dr. Cronin, in his defence, said he had the highest authorities for using the bitter almond water in his prescription; and in support of his statement read extracts from Dr. Christian's work on poisons, Dr. Thompson's "New Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia," Professor Brande, and the "London Pharmaceutical Journal." He declared if physicians were to be bound by the "British Pharmacopoeia," and nothing else, no improvement could ever take place in the science of medicine. The Coroner told the Jury that if they believed the deceased had died from the effects of the medicine, and that it had been prescribed without due and proper care, it would be their duty to find a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Cronin. The Jury returned that verdict, and Dr. Cronin was committed for trial.

PRIVILEGES OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—An important decision was given by the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, in regard to the powers of the Lord Mayor's Court. The case was that of "The Queen v. the Lord Mayor of London." It was a *mandamus*, calling on the Lord Mayor of London to show cause why Mr. Ashurst, a solicitor and attorney of the superior Courts of Westminster, should not be admitted to practise in the Lord Mayor's Court. The Court on carefully looking over the Act, was of opinion that the Lord Mayor's Court was an inferior Court, and came under the operation of the Act, and if no roll was kept, the Court should be provided with one. The Court was, therefore, of opinion that no sufficient answer had been made to the *mandamus*, and the judgment must, therefore, be for the Crown.

RECOVERY OF DEPOSITS.—In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Thursday, a case was tried, Clark v. Chaplin, to recover the sum of £100, paid as a deposit for twenty shares in the London and Westminster Water Company, a scheme which had been abandoned. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount.

THE DORKING MUSICAL INSTITUTION gave a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in the Assembly Room of the Red Lion Inn, on Tuesday evening. The company was very numerous, and the performances of the Dorking amateurs very successful. At the close of the evening, Lady Elizabeth Wathen, with her characteristic liberality, (her Ladyship not being able to attend the Concert,) sent a handsome present to the Institution.

TO MAKE A SLOW COUNTRY SOIRÉE.—Take, of best black Congou, half a pound; boiling water, a gallon; fresh butter, half a pound; mixed biscuits, six penny worth; a plate of buns; one bottle of Marsala, diluted according to the number of the guests; one dish of sandwiches; two files, a lantern, and a pair of pattens; five queer head-dresses; and fourteen dreary people. Simmer gently, in a small room, badly lighted, and garnish with an old piano, out of tune.—*Man in the Moon, No. III.*

THE PRESS AND THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—The Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the existing Law of Settlement, and the operation of the Poor Removal Act, met on Tuesday, but they have resolved to keep their proceedings secret. The reporter of the *Times* states that he was not allowed to be present, and our contemporary seems to be of opinion that the motive for the exclusion of the press is to prevent the disclosure of awkward "sayings and doings" of the Poor Law Commissioners.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO OSBORNE HOUSE.—Wednesday next, the 3rd of March, is the day at present fixed for her Majesty's visit to Osborne House. It is understood that her Majesty and the Court will remain at Osborne House until the 21st or 22nd of March, and then return to Buckingham Palace, preparatory to the Drawing-room announced to be held on Thursday, the 25th March. The juvenile members of the Royal Family will remain at Osborne House during the absence of their Royal parents in London, it being her Majesty's present intention to return to Osborne House in a day or two after the Drawing-room, and remain there until Easter, when the Court will remove to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. The Levee was numerously attended, and the principal Knights of the several Orders of Knighthood wore the collars of their respective Orders.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The 73rd anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was celebrated on Wednesday, at Windsor, by the ringing of the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church, and the firing of a Royal salute from the Corporation ordnance. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvedere battery, near Virginia Water.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire has returned to Rome from Naples, and was to leave the former city at the close of this week for Nice. It is expected that the noble Duke will return from the Continent soon after Easter.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND FEVER.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Richard Notter, a magistrate of the county of Cork, dated Rock Island, Crookhaven, Feb. 17. This gentleman says—"The parish of Kilcoe, Crookhaven, forms the extreme south-western point of Ireland. It lies nine miles beyond Cape Clear, and comprises within its bounds the Mizenhead, the far-famed 'Notium of Ptolemy.' It is 12 miles in length, by four in breadth, 26 miles from its market town (Skibbereen), and contains a population of over 7,000 persons, whose entire support has hitherto been the potato. Judge, then, of the misery and distress of an entire population suddenly left dependent on foreign food for support. The Government have granted works, but the small rate of wages which the people have been able to earn, although it has, in many instances, supported life, has not allowed them to procure a sufficiency of food, and their strength is now so exhausted, that they are daily becoming a prey to fever, dysentery, and other diseases, and are dropping like the blasted leaves of an October tree. Fever is sweeping away whole multitudes. Entire families are lying crowded together, in their wretched hovels, stretched on a sop of straw, without any covering whatsoever; the dead and the dying lie together; their neighbours will not go near them; all they can be induced to do is to leave a jug of drink at the door of the cabin, and one of the wretched inmates will crawl to take it in; but the instances in which even this is given are scarcely worth naming, for besides the rector of the parish, the curate, the Roman Catholic clergymen, the Dispensary physician, and the Chief Officer of Coast Guard's, there are only five persons to afford the smallest relief to so vast a multitude.

In addition to the ordinary details of destitution in Cork, Kerry, Galway, and Mayo, published in the Irish provincial papers, there are accounts from the county of Wexford which represent the famine as making rapid progress in that locality.

Mr. John Corcoran, of Ross, a Poor-Law Guardian, while passing Stone Pound, Wexford, in the execution of his duty, found that three members of a family were dead—the husband, wife, and the mother of the husband, all of whom, he stated, died from destitution. The names are Larkin, and living within half a mile of the Stone Pound.

The *Cork Examiner* contains the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Mulcahy, of Castlehaven:—

"To give you some idea, and it is a very faint one, of the sacrifice of human life that has taken place in the district of Castlehaven and Myross, I state with confidence and sorrow that in one fishing hamlet, called Carrigillih, out of a population of 472 individuals who were alive on the 1st of January, 1847, not less than 87 have been since carried off by starvation. This is a fact I am ready to attest on the solemnity of my oath, before any tribunal in the realm."

The same paper makes the following horrifying statement:—"The graveyards of the country are choked up, and the Queen's highways are dotted with mounds of clay, and the fields full of sepulchral pits, in which dozens of bodies are flung in the rags they wore when alive, as dead soldiers are, after a battle."

The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following afflicting statement from the Rev. J. O'Sullivan, dated Kenmare, Feb. 17th:—

"I am just come in from an unfortunate woman, whose dead child lay beside her for the last two days, three others merely gasping, and, horrible to relate, while in the act of administering the last sacrament to her, a famished cat got up on the bed, and was about to gnaw the carcase of the poor infant. The unfortunate husband and another famishing child were drowned in tears on their knees."

"My curate, just come in, tells me he attended a man whose wife died of hunger last week; and, on one side of him lay a girl dead three days—on the other, a child dead since the morning, and he is, by this time, gathered unto them himself."

"A policeman assured me that he saw pass him, during the last half-hour, two cars, with four coffins on one, and three on the other. Another came to me a few minutes since, to try and make up the price of the coffin for a poor creature that lies unburied for the last four days."

"Such a wholesale decimation of human beings was never heard of."

The Rev. R. Traill, D.D., rector and vicar of Schull, in a letter dated "Schull Rectory, Feb. 15th," says:—

"All around is still a direful and dying scene. Yesterday there were interred in this division of this parish alone, thirty-seven bodies, and we know of seven now lying dead. My parish is verily an Aceldama, a field of death, if not a field of blood. Hunger and disease are doing their fearful work."

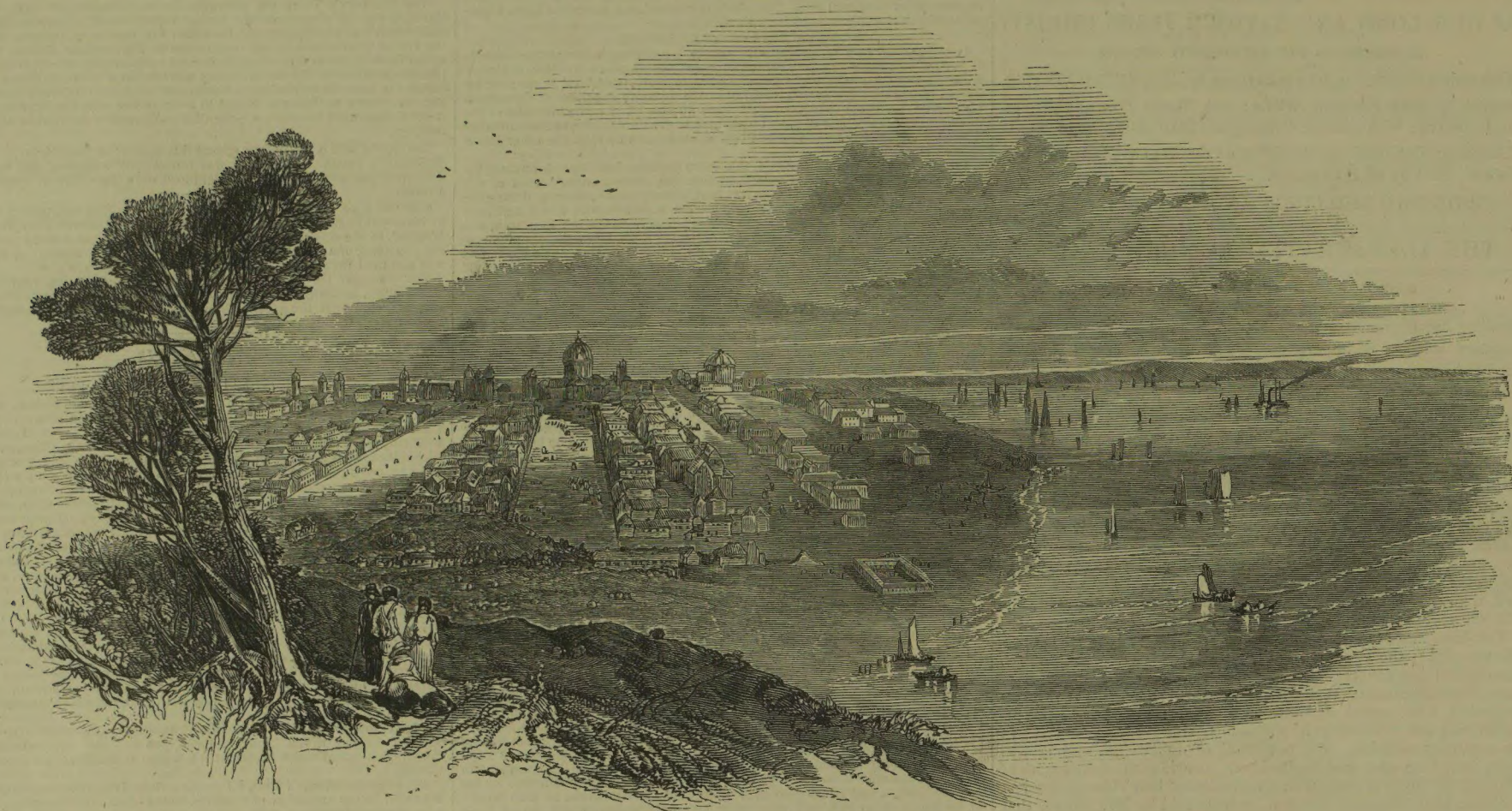
Dr. Donovan, the physician to the Skibbereen Dispensary, gives a frightful account of the scenes he witnessed. He says: "Death scenes are now so common, and attract so little attention, that the one I am about to describe would scarcely merit notice, if it were not for the singular feature which it exhibited, in the anxious desire which the patient evinced to have the moment of dissolution arrive. Twenty-two strangers who came into Skibbereen to beg, had taken up their abode in a house in Bridge Town; illness broke out amongst them, and I was sent for to see five who were sick of fever. The appearance of this lazaretto, when a bit of bog deal was lighted, to show me the patients, baffles description. Four bare walls and an old straw roof constituted the habitation, and there was not in it a single pound of straw for bedding; a shower of liquid soot was falling from the thatch, and a fetid fog was rising from the filthy wet rags that constituted the only clothing of the inmates. I prescribed for my patients, and was about to leave them, when my attention was attracted by a group at the opposite end of the house, who were zealously engaged about an old woman and child that were lying on the ground. "Doctor," said one of the party, "my child is dead, and my mother is going; won't you give her a drink?" "Oh, thank God, I won't want your drink long," replied the dying woman, "for it will soon be all over with me," and then addressing me, said "I will live until morning!" I assured her that before an hour she would be transferred to another and I hoped a better world; this assurance seemed to give her the greatest satisfaction, and she exclaimed, "Well I will be soon out of want and hunger, but won't you get me and the little girl put in the abbey?" I promised to do so, but in the hurry of business forgot my promise, and was somewhat forcibly reminded of my neglect, when, on entering the house some days after, with an artist from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I found the bodies in the same spot, and in the same position, in which five days before I saw them expire. I then redeemed my pledge, but the appendage of a coffin was dispensed with. This very day, the 10th of February, I saw three corpses in this same abode of wretchedness, in the rags that when the parties were alive constituted their covering both by day and night for the last six months; and they were this moment removed by a man who has contracted for burying the dead without coffins, at the rate of a shilling a head, and whose cart goes round every morning to collect the bodies."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—At the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. Steele introduced the subject of Mr. O'Connell's health, and, probably speaking with good authority, said—"Mr. O'Connell was in right good health—true, he was not as young as his son Dan—nor as strong now, in his 72d year, as he was twenty years ago—but he was as well and as strong as could be expected at his time of life. He then spoke of the Galway election, which he designated as an insult to Ireland, and most inauspicious to the cause of nationality. The Whig Solicitor General had been returned by a majority of four only—a majority obtained by the most disgusting bribery and corruption ever perpetrated." (Hear, hear.) The death of Mr. O'Connell has been reported several times, within the last week, both in London and Dublin. The rumour was received with so much credit in Limerick, that the *Limerick Examiner* appeared the other day in mourning, and gave a memoir of the hon. and learned gentleman. On the other hand, Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick has written a letter dated Dublin, Feb. 18, in which he states that Mr. O'Connell's physicians have had several consultations, and that Mr. O'Connell himself has "misgivings" as to the state of his health.

THE ELECTION FOR GALWAY.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Monahan, was returned by a majority of four. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Monahan, 510; O'Flaherty, 506. The election did not terminate without a riot. The cathedral bell having been rung in token of rejoicing, the mob collected about the sacred edifice, and demolished all the windows at the west side, and did some injury to houses belonging to several supporters of Mr. Monahan. The riot was not quelled till the Hussars and Infantry, with the horse and foot police, interfered. Mr. J. F. Blake, son of the late member, was seriously hurt.

MURDERS IN CAVAN.—On Sunday morning week, a man of the name of James Denahar, who resides near Moate (county Cavan), rose from his bed while his wife slept, and with a razor nearly severed her head from her body. He is supposed to be insane. He has been committed to gaol. An industrious man, named Lang, who resided near Belurbet, went to the fair of Ballyconnell to sell a cow, on the 13th inst., and having been observed to return without it, it was supposed he had sold it and had the price by him. He was attacked by three persons armed with stone hammers, used on the public roads. They demanded his money, and on his refusing they beat him with the hammers about the head till they supposed he was dead. The poor man died shortly afterwards. The three murderers have been identified by the wife of the deceased, and fully committed for trial. Their names are Philip, Patrick, and Owen Reilly.

F O R E I G N C O R N P O R T S .



ODESSA.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ODESSA.

THIS flourishing sea-port of Southern Russia lies on the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the rivers Dneister and Bug. It is, altogether, a modern town: the foundations having been laid so lately as 1792, by order of the Empress Catherine, after the peace of Jassy. It was intended to serve as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of the Russian dominions on the Black Sea, and has, in a great measure, answered the expectations of its founders. It was declared a free port, in 1817, and the inhabitants exempted from taxation for thirty years; since which period its increase has been extremely rapid. The site is, on the whole, well chosen. There is no river, but it has a fine bay, with sufficient depth of water, almost to the very shore, for the largest men-of-war.

The town is regularly built in the form of an oblong parallelogram, on a declivity sloping towards the sea. The surrounding country is an

extensive and fertile plain. The harbour, which is formed by two large moles, and can contain 200 ships, is defended by strong works. The town is well built, mostly of stone; the streets are broad and straight: there are many fine public buildings, as the Russian cathedral, the Protestant church, the admiralty, hospital, custom-house, exchange, theatre, &c.; and there is a fine public garden in the middle of the town.

Among the articles of export from Odessa, corn, especially wheat, occupies, as is generally known, a very high rank; but tallow is, likewise, an important article. The wheat of the Ukraine is exported to Turkey, Italy, France, Spain, and England. Mr. Macculloch, in his valuable "Commercial Dictionary," observes in his details as to the trade of Odessa in 1842, that "the prices of wheat in this place are affected much more by a demand from England than by one from other countries; for the English agent goes into the market with orders in hand which are to be hastily executed, *more regard being had to time than to price, in consequence of the fluctuating duty in England.* Whereas, those engaged in the regular trade for the Mediterranean, purchase a

leisure, and have even supplied the English purchasers from their own stores, securing to themselves an immediate profit."

A letter from Odessa, of the 29th ult., states:—"The trade of Odessa was never more flourishing than in 1846. In the course of that year, 1441 vessels entered our harbour, and 1512 sailed from it. The exports amounted to 22,763,055 effective roubles (91,052,220*fr.*), and the imports to 7,745,047 effective roubles (30,508,462*fr.*), forming, together, a total of 30,508,462 roubles, and showing an increase, as compared with the amount of the preceding year, of 4,318,360 roubles. The imports of 1846 consisted of 5,840,803 effective roubles (25,363,208*fr.*), in merchandise, and 1,904,605 roubles (7,618,420*fr.*) in specie. The wheat exported last year exceeded 2,000,000 *tzetwers*, representing a value of 15,000,000 of effective roubles (60,000,000*fr.*), the largest quantity of grain ever exported from Odessa in one year. There were still lying at Odessa, on the 1st instant, 725,000 *tzetwers* of wheat (1,515,250 hectolitres), and 95,000 *tzetwers* of other grain (198,350 hectolitres), besides 30,000 *tzetwers* of flax seed."



DANZIG.

DANZIG

Next to Petersburg, the most important commercial city in the north of Europe. It lies on the left bank of the western arm of the Vistula, about three miles above its influx into the Baltic. It is a fortress of the first class, and the principal port of Prussia. It was anciently a leading member of the Hanseatic League, and a free city; it is still a place of great commerce, especially in wheat, brought down the Vistula, from Poland, and other corn-producing countries, and shipped from hence to all parts of Europe. Indeed, the exports of wheat are greater than from any other port in the world. The granaries, of enormous dimensions, capable of holding 500,000 quarters of corn, are situated on

an island called *Speicher Insel*. To avoid the risk of fire, no one lives upon it, and lights are never admitted.

The timber trade is also very considerable. There are four sorts of wheat distinguished here; viz., white, high-mixed, mixed, and red, according as the white or red predominates. The quality of Danzig wheat is, for the most part, excellent; for, though small in the berry, and not so heavy as many other sorts, it is remarkably thin-skinned, and yields the finest flour. The white Polish wheat exported from here is the best in the Baltic. The wheat is conveyed by two modes—covered boats, and in open flats: some of the latter are 75 feet long, and 20 broad, with a depth of 2½ feet: they usually contain from 180 to 200

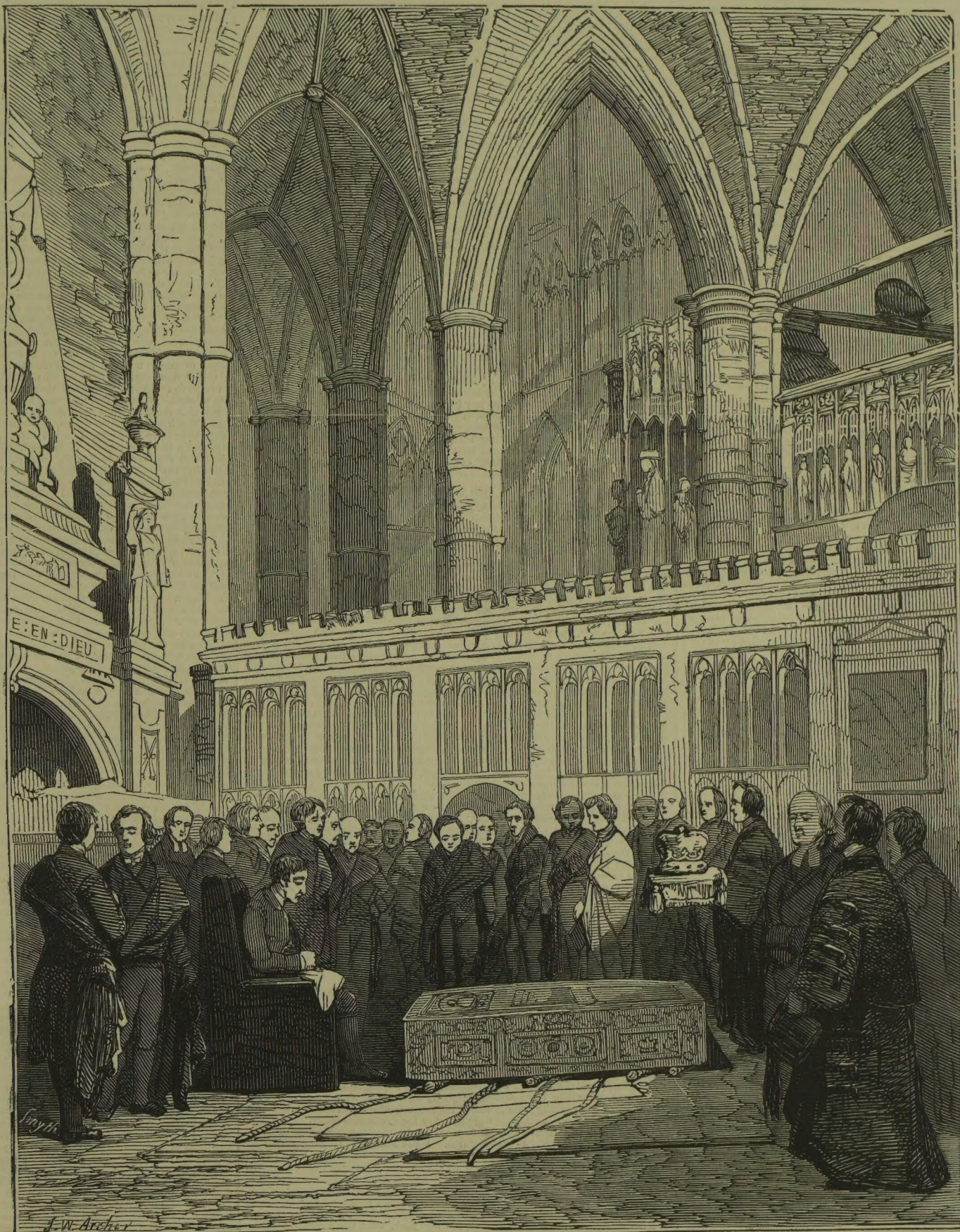
quarters of wheat; they draw from 10 to 12 inches of water, yet they frequently get aground in descending the river.

The town abounds in picturesque old buildings. The finest edifice is the cathedral, built in the 14th century. The Long Market abounds in fine ancient architecture, the most striking of which is the Exchange.

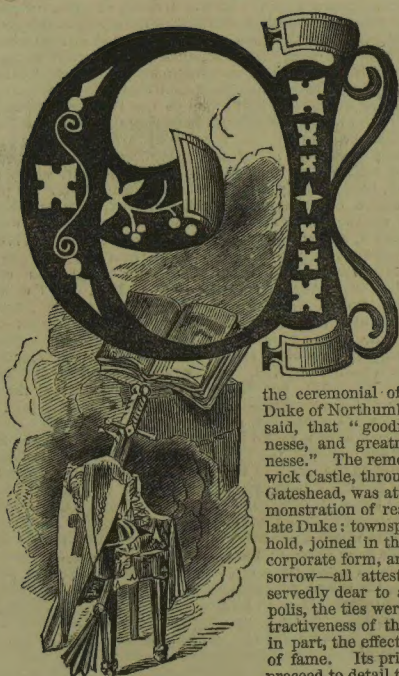
By means of gigantic sluice-gates, the country round three sides can be laid under water, and thus defended from an hostile attack. There are, besides, several strong external forts.

The port of Danzig is Neufakrwasser, at the mouth of the western arm of the Vistula. It is defended by a fort, has a light-house, and an extensive pier at the entrance of the channel.

FUNERAL OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



THE CEREMONIAL AT THE VAULT IN ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



VERY phase of death is veiled in impressive solemnity; and the sage has held that its pomp is more terrible than death itself. The passing of a man of high rank and wealth, from the assumed full enjoyment of them to the narrow home of the tomb, never fails to impress the popular mind with its pageantry; and, though we live in times when state ceremonies are generally shorn of their splendour, the public funeral of a great man continues, to this day, to be regarded as a spectacle of interesting solemnity. This feeling has just been strikingly exemplified in the ceremonial of the interment of Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, of whom it may be said, that "goodness sanctified his greatness, and greatness supported his goodness." The removal of the body from Alnwick Castle, through a populous district, to Gateshead, was attended with invariable demonstration of respect to the memory of the late Duke: townspeople, tenantry, and household, joined in the tribute; the ceremony of corporate form, and the simplicity of village sorrow—all attested that his grace was deservedly dear to all classes. In the metropolis, the ties were more remote, and the attractiveness of the spectacle may have been, in part, the effect of death opening the gate of fame. Its principal stages we shall now proceed to detail to the reader.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains were conveyed from Gateshead, direct by railway, to London; the train arrived at the Euston-square station early on Saturday morning; and the body was thence removed to Northumberland House. It had been previously arranged that the ceremony of lying in state should be a private one. The great state dining-room was fitted up for this purpose: the lower portion of the walls, and the whole of the flooring were covered with black cloth; and the former bore a magnificent escutcheon of the armorial shields of Brabant, Lorraine, and Northumberland. In the centre of the room, within an ebony railing, upon trestles, was placed the coffin, nearly covered with a pall, and surmounted by the ducal coronet, and plumes of black ostrich-feathers. Around the coffin were placed eight large altar candles; and the room was otherwise lighted by twenty lamps. The scene had all the stately solemnity of the chamber of death. But comparatively few persons—the members of the family of the deceased

nobleman, and a few private friends—were admitted to this ceremony during Monday.

THE PROCESSION FROM NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The hour appointed for the procession to leave was twelve o'clock, but, long before that hour, crowds of persons assembled about Northumberland House, in Trafalgar-square, to witness the pageant; and the principal shops in the neighbourhood were closed. The noblemen and gentlemen invited to take part in the mournful ceremonial began to arrive at Northumberland House shortly after eleven o'clock. The hearse and eight mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses, entered the court-yard shortly before eleven o'clock. At twelve o'clock, the coffin, containing the body, was removed from the State dining-room, and placed in the hearse.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the procession moved in the following order:—

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| Two Conductors on Horseback. | Mute. | Four Cloakmen. |
| The High Constable of Westminster. | Eight Horsemen on Horseback, in black cloaks, two and two. | Four Cloakmen. |
| The Beadle of St. Martin's. | Page. | Page. |
| Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker, on Horseback. | Mr. Roberson, of Alnwick. | Page. |
| Mute. | Herald Painter. | Mute. |
| Page. | The Ducal Coronet, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, carried by a Page on Horseback, the Horses caparisoned, and bearing Escutcheons of the Duke's arms | Page. |
| Six Pages. | HEARSE. | Six Pages. |
| Containing the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Bart., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. Mr. Giffard, Curate; the Rev. Charles Charlton, Minister of Alnwick New Church. | Carriage and Six. | Containing his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chief Mourner; his Grace the Duke of Athol; the Right Honourable Lord Louvaine. |
| Containing the Honourable Hugh Percy, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Honourable Admiral Joceline Percy, the Hon. Admiral Wm. Percy, the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy. | Carriage and Six. | |
| Containing the Honourable Captain Henry Manvers Percy, the Rev. Henry Percy, Lord James Murray. | Carriage and Six. | |
| Containing Earl Powis, the Honourable Robert Henry Clive, Mr. Mortimer Drummond. | Carriage and Six. | |
| Containing Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., Mr. Hodgson, Q.C., Mr. Blackdin, Mr. Williams. | Carriage and Six. | |
| Containing Mr. Boyle, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Rhoades, Mr. Parsons. | Carriage and Six. | |
| Containing Mourners. | Carriage and Six. | |

Each coach was attended by four pages. The eighth mourning coach was succeeded by the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the servants wearing their full state liveries, with crape hatbands, &c. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came next; and was, in turn, succeeded by the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Then followed in succession the carriages of the subjoined noblemen and gentlemen:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis Cholmondeley, the Marchioness (Dowager) of Downshire, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Beverley, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey,

the Earl Grey, the Earl of Brownlow, the Countess of Norbury, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Falmouth, the Viscount Palmerston, the Viscount Boyle, His Excellency the Belgian Minister, His Excellency the Prussian Minister, Lord Louvaine, Lord James Stuart, Lady Agnes Buller, Lady Elizabeth Falk, Hon. Robert Clive, Hon. Sidney Herbert, Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Walter James, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Augustus Foster, Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Major Weymouth, Dr. Freeman, Rev. J. Giffard, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hoare, Miss Hoare, Mr. R. Hodgson, Q.C., Mr. Drummond, Mr. T. Hunt.

The procession, as will be readily conceived, extended a very great distance and the hearse had arrived at the western door of the Abbey before the last carriages had fallen into rank at Northumberland House.

THE PROCESSION IN THE ABBEY.

By the courtesy of the Dean of Westminster, a great number of persons were admitted, by tickets, by the northern door of the Abbey, to the nave, and by the opposite door to Poet's Corner, and were thus enabled to witness the ceremonial of the procession. In the nave, the spectators were kept within the side aisles, by a cord extended from the several clusters of columns; and Poet's Corner was inclosed by iron railing; thus leaving the centre of the nave clear for the procession of the mourners, and also leaving clear that part of the southern aisle and transept which lies between the choir and the chapel of St. Nicholas, beneath which chapel the vault of the family of the Percys is situated. The number of persons assembled within the Abbey church was very great; and there were several spectators in the "nunneries," or open galleries above the arches of the nave. The entire arrangements were admirably carried out by Mr. Owen, the High Constable of Westminster.

The Dean, the Rev. Dr. Buckland, the Rev. Mr. Milman, and other prebendaries and minor canons of the Abbey, the choristers, and the various functionaries, assembled at the western end of the nave. At one o'clock, the gates were opened, and the mourners, with those who formed the procession, having alighted from their carriages, entered the church, and the procession advanced up the nave in the following order:—

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| The High Constable of Westminster | The Beadle of the Sanctuary | Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker | Conductors and Attendants. |
| State Lid of Feathers. | Twelve Choristers—two and two. | Sixteen Lay Vicars—two and two. | Four Minor Canons—two and two. |
| Two Ushers. | Sixteen Queen's Scholars—four and four. | The Head Master of Westminster School. | The Second Master. |
| Alms Men | Clergymen of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and of Alnwick followed immediately after the Body. | Dean's Verger. | The Dean of Westminster. |
| | | The Coronet and Cushion. | THE BODY. |
| | | | Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, Ornamented with Escutcheons of his Grace's Arms, and Borne by Twelve Pages. |

Immediately after the coffin came the present Duke as chief mourner, the other mourners being his Grace the Duke of Athol, Lord Louvaine, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Hon. Joceline Percy, Admiral the Hon. W. Percy, the Hon. C. B. Percy, the Hon. W. M. Percy, the Rev. H. Percy, Lord J. Murray, the Earl of Powis, the Hon. R. H. Clive, Mr. Mortimer Drummond, Sir William Riddell, Messrs. Hodges, Blackburne, Williams, Boyle, and Kemp; the Rev. Sir H. Duk-

infield, Vicar of St. Martin's; the Rev. J. G. Giffard, Curate of St. Martin's, the parish in which Northumberland-house is situated; the Rev. C. Charlton, Minister of Alnwick; Mr. Wentworth, Controller of the Household to the deceased nobleman; and Mr. Mitchell, his valet and confidential servant.

The appearance of the procession was exceedingly impressive; but not until it had advanced half way up the nave was it seen with full effect; then, the cross lights rendered all distinct, and the *spectacle* was complete. The sentences of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," were sung by the whole of the choir, led by Mr. Hobbs; Mr. Turlie presiding at the organ. The music, the composition of Dr. Crofts, was well executed. On reaching the eastern end of the nave, the procession filed off to the right hand, passing along that portion of the southern aisle which leads to the chapel of St. Nicholas; and here those who were privileged to enter within the gates to the east of Poet's Corner, fell into rank and followed, together with the whole of the clergy of the cathedral present, and the whole of the numerous choir, &c.

THE INTERMENT.

The Procession then advanced along the south aisle of the Choir, through the south transept, and past Poet's Corner, the spectators in which had a good view of the pageant. Its progress then lay past the chapels of St. Benedict and St. Edmund, through the Ambulatory, to St. Nicholas' Chapel, at the south-east angle of the church, just previous to its junction with the Chapel of Henry VII.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas is a small hexagonal inclosure, divided from the Ambulatory by an open stone screen, of Gothic design; the entrance is by a small door. The coffin, being taken into the Chapel, was lowered into a brick vault, beneath the flooring or pavement; the mourners followed, and took their places, the Duke of Northumberland being seated in a chair, at the end of the opening of the vault. Meanwhile, the Dean ascended a reading-desk or pulpit, of carved oak, placed on the left of the doorway, outside the Chapel screen; and the Very Reverend gentleman proceeded to read, with a very clear voice and impressive emphasis, the psalms appointed for the occasion.

The scene within the Chapel, and in the Ambulatory, at this time was very impressive; as the flood of light through the large and lofty windows, showed the mourners grouped around the vault—the Dean in the pulpit, and the crowd of followers, in processional order; whilst, in fine *chiaro scuro* through an arch of florid Gothic might be seen the steps and richly digit metal gates of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Here, by the way, were the members of the establishment of the deceased nobleman. In the opposite direction, the long drawn aisle, with its gemmy window in the extreme distance, was an effect of artistic beauty; and, looking between the canopied tombs which flank the chapel of Edward the Confessor, some exquisite blendings of light and shade might be witnessed.

The sublime chapter from the Epistle to the Corinthians—"Now is Christ risen," &c., was read with great feeling by the Rev. Mr. Milman, from a point near the Chapel of St. Benedict; and the anthem by Handel, "His body is interred in peace," performed by the organist and the choir. The remainder of the service was performed by the Dean, after which the "Dead March in Saul," closed the whole of the mournful duties of the occasion, and the mourners retired, passing on their return along the nave and entering their carriages at the western door.

The other persons who formed the procession were then admitted from the Ambulatory into the Chapel, and viewed the coffin in the vault, which is to the left of the doorway, not far from the large altar-tomb erected to the father and mother of the celebrated Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. On the west side of the chapel is a noble marble monument, designed by Adam, the architect, to the memory of Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, who died in 1776. The sculpture is by Read: the Duchess is represented in a small bas-relief, sitting in the character of Liberty, dispensing her bounty among a group of indigent beings.

The Chapel also contains monuments in memory of the following personages:—Philippa, Duchess of York, 1455; Baron Carew, 1470; Sir Humphrey Stanley, 1505; Duchess of Somerset, 1587; Lady Cecil, 1591; Lady Clifford, 1679; Nicholas Bagenall, 1688; Countess of Beverley, 1812; Marchioness of Winchester; Lady Burrell and the Countess of Oxford; Dudley, Bishop of Durham, and Lady St. John; Daughter of Christopher Harley, Ambassador of France—her heart in an urn; Lady Ross; the Westmoreland family; and, near the doorway is interred (the spot unmarked) Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary.

The whole of the arrangements were well designed and carried out. There was no confusion, although a vast concourse of persons were assembled both at the entrances and within the church.

The funeral was conducted by Mr. Jarvis, of the firm of Jarvis and Son, of Long-acre. Mr. Jarvis led the out-door procession on horseback; he performed a similar duty, thirty years since, at the funeral of the late Duke's father; and Mr. Jarvis's father officiated at the interment of the first Duke, in 1786.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS FROM ALNWICK CASTLE.

(Abridged from the Newcastle Journal.)

The entire arrangements were intrusted to Mr. Thomas Robertson, the Duke's cabinet-maker, at Alnwick; and they were on a scale of splendour suitable to the exalted rank of the illustrious deceased. The body was enclosed within a mahogany shell of exquisite workmanship, and French polished; the inside lined with pure white silk, padded and fringed with rich silk-fringe and lace of the same colour, and the shroud of the same rich material. The shell was enclosed in a leaden coffin, and both placed in an outer coffin of oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa silk velvet, and emblazoned with the Duke's armorial bearings, in gold. At the sides and ends of the outer coffin, which was divided into compartments by rows of nails, plated in gold, were eight massive handles, each surmounted by a ducal coronet, and on the top were the ducal coronet, with the star and badge of the Order of the Garter, and other heraldic achievements. The weight of the coffin and body was about eleven hundred weight. The arms and supporters of the deceased were engraved on the plate, which bears the following inscription:—

The Most High, Puissant, and Most Noble Prince Hugh Percy, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Poyning, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, Latimer, and Warkworth, and Baronet; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Vice-Admiral of the same; one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Constable of Launceston Castle, High Steward of Launceston, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Born 20th April, 1785; died 11th February, 1847.

The conducting of the body from Alnwick Castle to Northumberland House was under the entire charge of Mr. Kemp, the Duke's Master of the Horse, assisted by Mr. Thomas Robertson, as undertaker. As a mark of respect to the lamented deceased, the principal places of business of the chief tradesmen in Alnwick were partially closed on the melancholy event of his death becoming known, and the respectable dwelling-houses were closed till after the funeral *cortège* had left the town. There was no public state ceremony at the Castle, and the family circle was limited to the Dowager Duchess, the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and the Bishop of Carlisle. At an early hour on Friday morning, the flag on the principal tower of the Castle was hoisted half-mast high, and shortly afterwards the chief inhabitants of the town, and his Grace's tradesmen and tenantry, assembled at the Castle, to escort the solemn procession through the streets of Alnwick. Precisely as the Castle clock tolled the appointed hour, the gates were silently opened, and the mournful procession left the Castle-yard.

There were upwards of three hundred of his Grace's tenantry on foot, and about six hundred mounted; and the entire procession extended from the Bondgate Tower to the turnpike-gate south of Alnwick, upwards of three-quarters of a mile. The shops were all closed; the bells of the churches and of the Town Hall tolled at intervals. The streets of Alnwick were almost impassable, from the vast multitude of persons assembled. About a mile from Alnwick the procession halted, and the townspeople who had joined the procession at the Castle, with the members of the household, filed off, and stood uncovered, in this way bidding a silent but impressive "farewell," and testifying their deep respect and attachment to the deceased, while the procession again moved forward. About three miles from Alnwick, it again halted, and the tenantry on horseback filed off, and in like manner remained uncovered till the procession, now reduced to the hearse, the private carriage of his Grace, that of the Duchess, and a mourning coach drawn by four horses, was again in motion. The procession proceeded onward by Felton and Morpeth to Newcastle.

At Felton, the bell of the parish church was tolled, and the places of business were all closed.

At Morpeth the shops were closed at the request of the Mayor. Muffled peals of bells were rung during the passing of the procession.

At Newcastle, the arrangements were on an extensive scale, under the direction of the Mayor, James Archbold, Esq., who attended, in his state carriage, preceded by the town sergeants, bearing the sword and mace, covered with crape. His worship was joined by about 200 of the late Duke's tenantry, a great number of gentlemen on horseback, and about 30 carriages; several committees of public and charitable institutions. The concourse of spectators was immense; the parish bells were tolled, minute guns fired from the Castle, and shops and places of business were closed.

On reaching the blue stone on Tyne Bridge, which divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham, the bell of St. Mary's Church, in Gateshead, commenced tolling, and there the procession was met by the Mayor and Town Council of Gateshead. The flags on the ships in the river were hoisted half-mast high, and, indeed, tokens of grief were exhibited in every direction. The procession moved slowly onward to the railway station. The hearse, with the coffin in it, was run on to a truck, and secured in the usual way, in readiness to be attached to the special train, which left the station precisely at eight o'clock, accompanied by those only who had been intrusted with the conducting of the arrangements.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ANOTHER tenant of the trophied tomb,
Whose marble bears Northumberland's high name!
Another head bends to the common doom,
Unhitherto alike to hind and son of fame;
Wealth, rank, and beauty; genius' heavenly flame;
All, all are destin'd for that gloomy bourne,
"Whence traveller returns not" to reclaim
Life's fardel-boon, o'er which the wise would mourn,
Rather than fan to life the ashes of Death's urn.

Slowly the dark procession wends along;
And now it enters Westminster's hallowed fane,
While solemnly the sad and sacred song
Peals through the aisles where deathless memories reign.
The words of Faith and Hope succeed the strain;

And now repose, kindred dust among,
He, the late Lord of many a broad domain,
Whose charity was bless'd by many a tongue—
The widow and her child—want's victims, old and young.

Oh! 'tis not all the trophies of thy tow'rs,
Proud Alnwick! although glorious those have been;
'Tis not the pride of office and its powers
That lend the coronet its noblest sheen;
Mercy's the "gem of purest ray serene,"
The brightest bud that bloomed in Eden fair.
Its essence could allay the anguish keen
Of the clay sleeping in the cold vault there,
While soars the Christian soul o'er death clouds and despair.

Then blissful be the rest of those who die
The benefactors of their brother-man—
Loving the arts which raise the soul on high—
Filling with worthy deeds life's little span:
Ever the first where Peace waves in the van
Her spotless banner. Ever the last to raise
The frantic shout of Moloch's gory clan,
Or march to "Glory" through War's crimson haze!
Peace to the noble dead, whose life well claim'd this praise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Brewing from Sugar, and the Distilling from Sugar Bills were read a third time and passed. In other respects, the business was unimportant, and the House adjourned before seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Lord MORPETH stated, in reply to a question from Sir DE LACY EVANS, that the Government were not prepared to submit to Parliament any proposition for the construction of a new bridge, over the Thames, to Charing-cross, or for the improvement of Westminster-bridge.

RAILWAY BILLS.—A number of Railway Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. On the motion that the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway (Alteration of Line and Branches to Nottingham) Bill be read a second time, Lord MORPETH opposed the motion, on the ground that a breach of faith had been committed by the promoters in not carrying out an engagement which they had entered into with Lord Mansfield, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Some discussion ensued, and, eventually, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for a week.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The House having resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his promised financial statement. He commenced by appealing for indulgence on the ground of the difficulties with which he was beset, and proceeded—"I may further venture to claim the indulgence of the Committee upon this ground,—that it is many a year since a Chancellor of the Exchequer had to make so heavy a demand on the Treasury as it is my misfortune to have to make to-night, and I hope many years will pass away before a similar calamity may entail the necessity of making a like financial effort. (Hear, hear.) The Committee must be aware, that the calamity to which I allude is one which no prudence, either on the part of the Government or the Legislature, could possibly have averted. It has pleased Providence to afflict not only this country, but the greater part of the rest of Europe, with scarcity and dearth, which have pressed with peculiar severity on that part of the United Kingdom which, from its poverty, is least able to bear it. (Hear, hear.) Thousands of suffering and famishing people claim from us sympathy and assistance, which I am confident will not be withheld from them. If I were only to refer to the past, and even to the present state of the finances of the country, I should certainly say, that there never was a time when the finances of the country were so well able to bear the demands which are now about to be made upon them. Members have had in their hands for some time the balance-sheet up to the 5th of January, from which it appears that there was then a balance in the Treasury of upwards of £9,000,000; and, for the first time, I believe I may say, in the memory of any person conversant with financial matters, it was unnecessary to have recourse to such things as deficiency bills, but the quarterly balance in the Exchequer was sufficient to defray the payment of the dividends. (Hear, hear.) If we refer to the great item of revenue, we shall find that their produce exceeds the most sanguine calculations of my right hon. predecessor in office, when he made his financial statement last year. If we refer to the Customs, we find the produce of every article, for nine months—from April to December—with the exception of those articles on which duties were reduced—considerably higher than in the corresponding nine months of the preceding year. Then again, if we look to the Excise revenue, we find that last year every material article of duty, with the exception of soap, caused, I believe, by accidental circumstances which occurred at the commencement of the year, has increased,—yes, even including that item with respect to which the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln had so frequently expressed his apprehension—I mean the post-horse duty. Going beyond that, and carrying the produce of duties up to the latest moment to which the accounts were made up, namely, Saturday week, the 13th of February, I find that there is an increase in the ordinary revenue, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of nearly half a million. I must say, then, that we have great reason to be thankful that the demands which, owing to the exigencies of the country, press upon the Exchequer, come at a time when, at any rate, we are not unprepared to meet them. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I am conscious that I should only be holding out delusive hopes if I were to say that we are entitled to expect a continuance of the present financial prosperity. I think there are circumstances which must be obvious to the most common observer, and which indicate that we may anticipate the recurrence of one of those periods at which the onward progress of the country may cease. It is notorious, that in commercial as well as political affairs, the progress of a country is seldom uninterrupted by periods of occasional collapse. Such was the case in 1825; such, again, was the case in 1836; and, after the unexampled prosperity of the last one or two years, I am afraid circumstances may arise to retard the progress of commercial and financial prosperity. I do not anticipate anything like the revulsions which have taken place on former occasions—there is no symptom of that, and I should be sorry to say anything calculated to excite alarm. I also confidently trust that the experience derived from former years has not been lost upon the great body of our merchants and traders, and I hear from all quarters that the trade and commerce of the country are on a sound footing, and free from that speculative character which has characterised former years. I am inclined to attribute much of this to the excellent bill for regulating the currency of the country which the right hon. Baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel) introduced and passed into a law. (Hear, hear.) I believe that, but for that bill last year, when the world was not in quite so sober a mood, and as abstinent from speculation as it is now, we should have witnessed great distress. (Hear, hear.) I believe, also, that many persons who were most adverse to the bill at the time it passed, have, from witnessing its operation last year, become converts to the opinion in favour of the wisdom of that measure. (Hear, hear.) I am of opinion that not only the excellent provisions of that bill, but also the sound principles respecting the currency which were enunciated during the discussions upon the measure, have induced persons to pursue a more wise and prudent course than upon former occasions. (Hear, hear.) The result is, that there has been less of the wild spirit of speculation apparent than is connected with the history of some former years. People have invested their money in works at home, instead of Mississippi stock or Pennsylvania bonds. (Hear, hear.) Capital has been applied principally to the construction of great lines of communication throughout the country, affording employment to large bodies of the people, and benefiting the Exchequer to a considerable extent. I am confident, therefore, that no such unfortunate results will ensue as have occurred upon former occasions; but, nevertheless, we should be regardless of all experience were we not to anticipate that the present high price of food, the consequence of scarcity, will produce its accustomed effect in diminishing the comforts of the people, by abridging their power of purchasing articles of luxury and necessity. The high price of food presses, I am sorry to say, upon the lives of many, but it must tell upon the comforts of nearly all classes of society. I am speaking now of this country, without the slightest reference to the condition of Ireland. Looking to the high price of provisions, it is impossible to believe, that after providing themselves with articles of necessity, people can have so much to expend upon those articles which contribute to the Customs and Excise duties. I was surprised, on looking at the Customs and Excise duties, to see the enormous amount paid by articles of consumption. I find that the total produce of the Customs and Excise duties for last year, ending on the 5th of January, was £34,557,000. Of this gross sum, articles of food contributed £5,530,000; liquors, such as wine, spirits, tea, coffee, and beer, £21,787,000; tobacco, £4,336,000; making the total amount of revenue produced by the duties on articles of food, solid and liquid, £31,653,000, out of £34,557,000. It has happened, unfortunately, that contemporaneously with a high price of food there has also existed a high price of one of the staple articles of manufacture—cotton, which has greatly diminished work in the manufacturing districts." The right hon. gentleman here read a statement to show the number of mills which had been stopped, or were working short time, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and said that such a state of things must seriously affect the power of consumption in the manufacturing districts. (Hear, hear.) He then said—"It is not this country alone which is afflicted with a scarcity of food. In France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Poland, considerable demand has existed for bullion for the purpose of purchasing food. The natural consequence has been a pressure on the money-market, and a rise in the value of money. The difficulty of obtaining money necessarily operates to a certain extent in limiting the operations of commercial enterprise. It is, however, very satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances to which I have alluded, the amount of bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England at present is only £1,777,000 less than it was at this time last year. (Hear, hear.) On the 14th of February, 1846, the amount of bullion in the Bank coffers was £13,476,000, and, on the 13th of February, 1847, it was £12,299,000. I am almost surprised at the small amount of bullion sent out of the country, and the circumstance is satisfactory, inasmuch as it proves that the enormous importation of corn and other food for the people, which has been going on for some time past, has contributed to the prosperity of manufactures, by creating a great demand for manufactured goods, which have been sent to America and elsewhere, in payment for grain. (Cheers.) I am happy to find that, by the most recent accounts, there is not the same demand for gold that has hitherto prevailed. It likewise affords me much gratification to be able to state that the great banking establishment of

France is better able to meet the demands upon it than it was some time ago. I say that it gives me pleasure to state that, because it is impossible for any misfortune to attend the currency and commercial interests of France, which would not tell and react upon us. (Hear, hear.) I think I have stated enough to show that there are circumstances connected with the present condition of the country which call for the exercise of caution, and I should be aiding a delusion if I were to express an opinion that the present prosperity can continue without a check. For the reasons which I have given, I feel confident that no serious misfortune will occur; but I think it my duty to speak a word of caution, in order that others may not entertain too sanguine expectations. The right honourable gentleman who preceded me in office made his financial statement on the 9th of May last year. He stated that he anticipated a surplus from the ordinary revenue of £76,000, and, from extraordinary resources, such as China, of £700,000, making a total of £776,000. By subsequent legislation, foreign sugar was made admissible into this country, and, in nine months, from April to December, the duty paid on the foreign sugar imported amounted to £304,000. (Cheers.) That, of course, was an item which my right honourable predecessor could not calculate upon when he made his financial statement; but, adding the sum derived from the Sugar Duties to that which the right honourable gentleman anticipated, it would give a surplus of only about a million of money. (Hear, hear.) If, however, honourable gentlemen will refer to the balance-sheet of the 5th of January, they will find that the produce of the revenue exceeds the calculation of the right honourable gentleman, for it amounts to £2,846,000. If I may judge from what I have already stated to the House, the progress of the revenue since the 5th of January has exceeded again, beyond all expectation, the produce of the corresponding quarter; and I think the probability is, that I should be fully justified in stating that, when the period comes to which the calculations of the right honourable gentleman referred, his calculations will be still more exceeded, and that the surplus will be even still more considerable than that which I have stated as the surplus on the 5th of January. I have, however, based the calculations which I am about to state on the produce of the revenue up to the 5th of January last; and, proceeding upon that basis, I shall proceed to state to the House what I calculate to be the probable income of the year, from the 5th of April next to the 5th of April, 1848. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It will be observed that the produce of the Customs Duties, up to the 5th of January last, was £20,568,900. Of that, a considerable amount was the produce of corn, no less than £793,000; in consequence of a suspension of the duty upon corn for the first six months of the next financial year, it will be obvious to everybody that from that source we can expect no income for those six months. What the harvest may be, and whether it may be possible or expedient that the duty upon corn should be levied for the whole or for part of next year, it is impossible now for any man to state; but, even supposing the whole duty were to be given up, I do not think I should be warranted in making a deduction from the amount of last year's Customs duties to the extent of the corn duty received in that year, because, from every account which I have received of the probable importation of sugar, I have reason to believe that a very material increase of revenue will be derived from that source in the course of the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.) But, more than that, there are three items, upon which the Customs duties fell off in the course of the last nine months—articles upon which the duties were reduced, but the import of which has considerably increased; they are butter, cheese, and silk manufactures."

The right hon. gentleman then entered into some calculations regarding the Revenue, and said he estimated the ordinary Revenue for the financial year 1847—8, at £52,065,000. He proceeded to say—

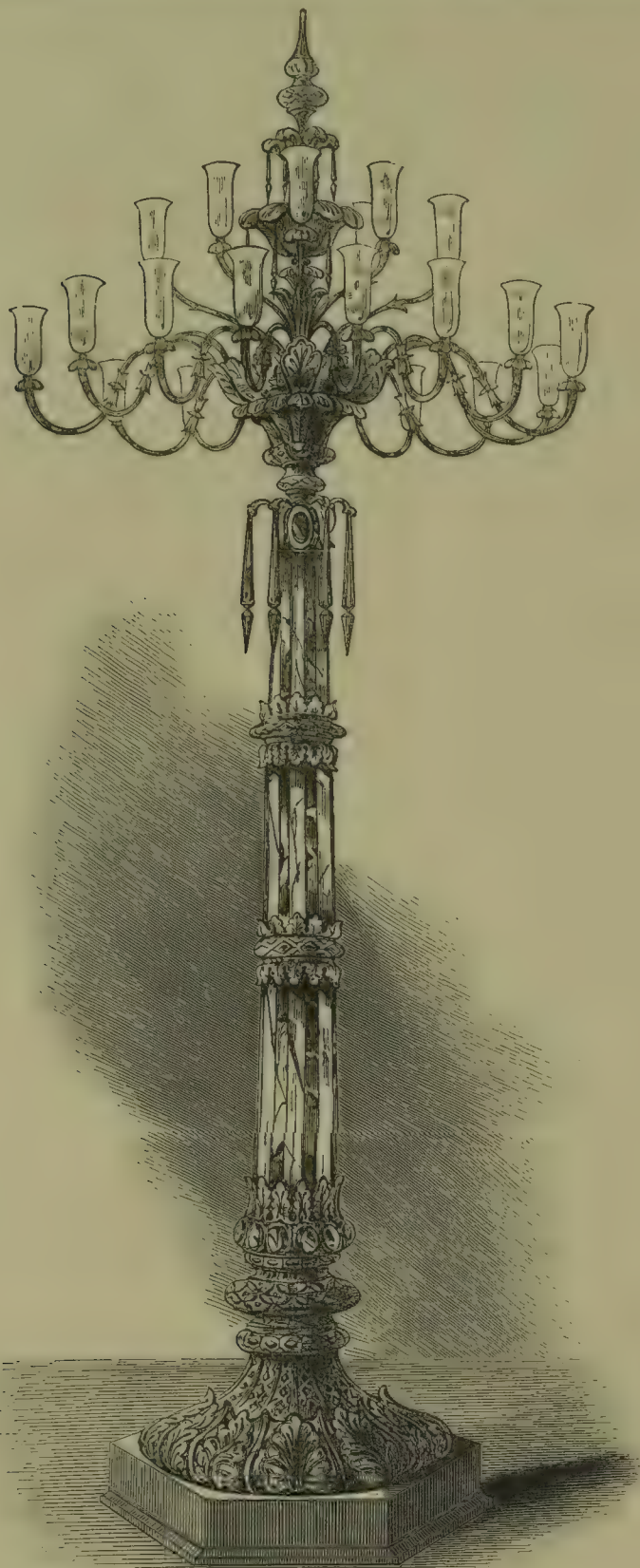
"I now come to the expenditure. The interest of the Debt, funded and unfunded, will be £28,045,000. The estimate of the charges upon the Consolidated Fund, omitting any charge on account of Irish distress, is £2,522,420; to which must be added that charge which was announced by the right hon. gentleman last year, of £175,000 for the Irish constabulary, hitherto defrayed by the Irish counties; and those two items will make, in round numbers, £2,700,000. The amount for the National Debt and Consolidated Fund charges, therefore, will be £30,745,000. The estimates for the various services, except the Miscellaneous, are all upon the table of the House, and, therefore, I need only state them very shortly to the House. The Army vote will be £6,275,074; I take the Militia at the same amount as before, £155,000; but there is an increase in the Commissariat which amounts to £410,000; making the whole Army vote, therefore, stating it in the lump, £6,840,074. There would be a decrease of £33,000 upon the War vote, but for there being a deferred estimate for one quarter of the year. The Navy vote for the present year will be £7,561,876, being an increase of £77,000. The estimates for the last two years have been below the expenditure which has been incurred. I shall have to ask a vote to cover an excess of expenditure in the year ending April last, and I am afraid the arrangements which were made early in the year are such that there probably may be an excess in the expenditure of the present year; a considerable portion, therefore, of the increase which I have stated is only to bring up the estimate to the expenditure. We have also increased the marine force by the amount of 1500 men. The Ordnance vote will be £2,679,127. This is an increase over the vote of last year; but, of that increase, £67,299 are due to a deferred quarter of the year's vote for certain services, which, by an arrangement explained to the House last year, was resorted to for the purpose of bringing the Ordnance estimates into proper order: the remainder of the increase is partly owing to an increase of the artillery, amounting to 1200 men, and partly to the necessity, in consequence of the change in the modes of warfare accomplished by the introduction of steam power, of putting many of our great ports into a state of better defence. (Hear, hear.) The sum of the Miscellaneous votes is £3,750,000. I have left out of the Miscellaneous votes of this year any sum for the relief of the Irish distress; and, therefore, in stating the comparison with the Miscellaneous estimates of last year, I am bound also to omit a sum of £132,000 included in the right hon. gentleman's estimates. Comparing, therefore, the Miscellaneous estimates of last year with those of this year, there is an increase of about £397,000; but £171,000 of that is owing to the expenditure for certain purposes connected with the Poor-Law, and with the prosecution and maintenance of prisoners, which had to be taken for only half of the last financial year, while, of course, I am obliged to provide for the whole year; and, of the remaining increase, a considerable portion is due to the necessity of providing for the maintenance of convicts at home, instead of sending them to the colonies, and a considerable portion, also, to the increased printing and stationery which this and the other House of Parliament require, and some, also, to an unexpected increase in the expenses of the Houses of Parliament, and to other sources, which, perhaps, I had better defer stating till those estimates are on the table. (Hear, hear.) The whole amount to be voted in estimates is £20,831,077; making the whole ordinary expenditure £51,576,000."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then came to Ireland. "In the statement which I have made to the House I have purposely omitted all sums required for the relief of distress in Ireland, whether by grant or loan, or in whatever shape that expense is to be provided, with the exception, of course, of the payment of the ordinary establishment of the Board of Works, and the payment of such officers as would otherwise be employed in Ireland, although at the present time they may be employed in the aid or relief of the distress. And now it becomes my duty to state what I think the demand upon the Exchequer will be for the relief of that distress; and I must beg the Committee to observe, that what is material to the present purpose is not what may be the ultimate charge to the country, but what the sum is which must be for the present season issued from the Exchequer, because the system which was commenced about this time last year and has continued since is this—that all the money required for this public relief of distress is, in the first instance, advanced by the Treasury; whatever burden may ultimately be thrown upon the land of Ireland, or upon the property of Ireland, in respect of this expenditure, hitherto they have paid nothing. (Hear, hear.) They have paid, no doubt, the poor rate, which I find in 1846 amounted to about £390,000. They have paid, of course, their subscriptions to the relief committees and the relief fund, and I believe a large body of the Irish landlords have employed, to a very great extent, the poor and destitute persons in their neighbourhood; but I am confining myself now to the relief works, and that mode of administering relief which has hitherto been adopted in Ireland; and as to that, whatever the repayment may be, and whenever the repayment may be, the whole sum is at present advanced from this country (hear, hear, hear), or rather from the public treasury (hear, hear); and that system is, I believe, indispensably necessary to be continued for the present season. (Hear, hear.) I stated a night or two ago, that the expenditure on works in Ireland in the four weeks of November was £308,000; in the five weeks in December, up to January 2, £742,000; in the four weeks of January, £776,000; and up to the present time the number of persons relieved in this manner has been increasing with frightful rapidity. At the end of September the number of persons employed was 30,135; at the end of October, 150,259; at the end of November, 285,517; at the end of December, 440,687; at the end of January, 571,000. The expense of the permanent staff of the Board of Works, for the month of January, was £20,500. The Commissariat officers are partly withdrawn from other employments, and partly added to; the expense of their pay for a year is £27,500. We have expended up to this time, in the purchase of grain, £295,000; but the major part of this, nearly the whole in fact, will be repaid to the Government—(a laugh)—when the sales take place from our depôts to the Relief Committees. (Hear, hear.) The issues to Ireland from the Exchequer, under what is called the Labour-rate Act, up to the 20th of February, were £2,400,000; and, on the 13th of February, nearly £2,000,000 of that sum had been issued to the Board of Works by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland. I do not think I am safe in saying that the expenditure per month will fall very far below £1,000,000. ("Hear, hear," and some expressions of surprise.) It has amounted in the month of January to about £800,000, not including all the expenses which are incurred. I have no doubt it will vary materially between this and next harvest; the pressure upon us will of course, to a certain extent, be taken off during the employment which seed-time affords; and, on the other hand, the summer months are notoriously those in which destitution prevails to the greatest extent in Ireland. The number of persons who were employed on the public works in June, July, and August last, exceeded infinitely those who were employed in the earlier part of the year. I expect we shall effect a saving, and not an inconsiderable one, by the different mode of administering relief which we propose. Even with the most sanguine expectation as to the produce of the next harvest, and the effect that may be produced in the way of finding employment for the people, yet it is impossible to suppose that all exertions on the part of the public would cease at once at the harvest time. It is quite clear that not only advances for the improvement of estates, but for carrying on works, will be continued for some short period at least, under the most favourable supposition, even after the advancement of the harvest, and time will be required to wind up and bring to a close the gigantic operations of the nature now carrying on. Taking, therefore, a reasonable estimate of the probable demands on the public Treasury for this purpose, I cannot certainly estimate them at less than £8,000,000. (Hear, hear.) I have already stated that up to the present time £2,000,000 have been advanced, and I therefore estimate that the total sum required to be expended or advanced, granted or lent, for the relief of distress in Ireland, will not be less than £10,000,000, for the period of about a year

LÆLIA SUPERBIENS: GORGEOUS LÆLIA.

This truly magnificent plant is now in flower at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick. It was received by the Society's collector, Mr. Hartweg, who found it growing on oaks, in Guatemala, in 1841; and it has never before flowered in England.

The specimen at Chiswick has nine flower-heads, the largest of which has thirteen flowers, others, ten or twelve on each; and the length of the flower-stem is between six and seven feet. The plant measures more than four feet across; it grows entirely in the air, having no soil of any kind. The petals and sepals are rose-coloured; the colour of the lip is an intensely deep rose, enlivened by rich yellow streaks along the disc and base, where are placed five large somewhat serrated plates.



COLOSSAL GLASS CANDELABRUM FOR IBRAHIM PACHA.

COLOSSAL GLASS CANDELABRUM FOR IBRAHIM PACHA.

ONE of the most interesting results of the visit of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha to Great Britain, must have been the many splendid specimens of British industrial art which the Royal visitor was enabled to witness. To be fêted by our nobility and great public bodies may have been a very pleasant thing in its turn; but the inspection of our workshops gave the Pacha a much better idea of the vast resources by which this country has attained its present high position among nations.

One of the Pacha's tours of inspection was to Birmingham, where his Highness,

while at the factory of Messrs. F. and C. Osler, commissioned those gentlemen to design and manufacture a pair of colossal Candelabra; and, accordingly, Messrs. Osler have produced a truly gorgeous work, in every respect fit, as intended, to correspond with the magnificence of an oriental palace. The material is cut glass; in effect, a vast shaft and base of crystal. One of the pair of candelabra has been exhibited at Messrs. Osler's establishment in Oxford-street. It consists of a lofty column, supporting a glass leaf dish, from which two rows of branches or arms rise, sixteen in number in the lower, and eight in the upper; each provided with a vase shade, and decorated with a prismatic star. This dish is also ornamented with six pendants, each two feet in length. The total height of the candelabrum is seventeen feet, and it weighs upwards of 2000lbs. The column itself is composed of three cylinders, of cut-glass prisms. The lower cylinder is

nearly three feet in length, and weighed 129lbs. previous to the process of grinding, &c. The ornamental glass base, which rests on the hexagonal metal plinth is thirty-four inches in diameter, and weighs 155lbs. Such are the colossal dimensions, in which equal ingenuity has been displayed in preserving proportional strength and beauty in the tapering column, and taste in the ornamental accompaniments with which its base and capital are graced.

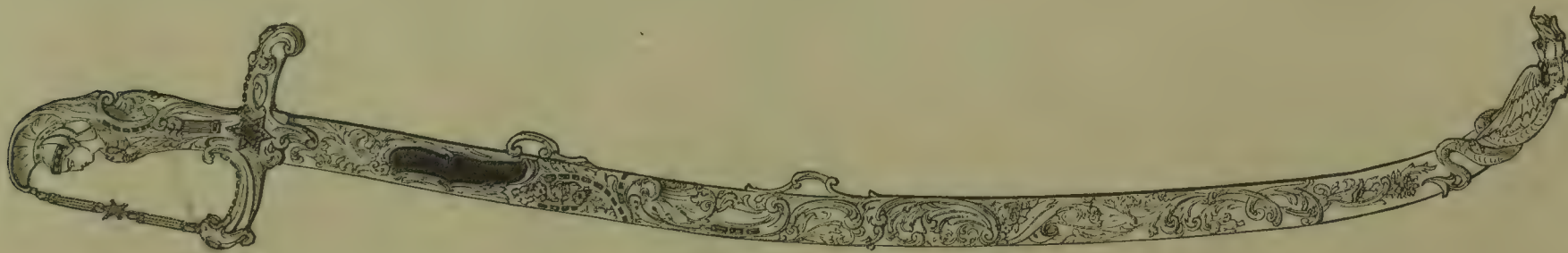
His Royal Highness Prince Albert has honoured Mr. Osler with a visit to inspect the Candelabrum, which the Prince much admired. The Comte de Montemolin, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Ashburton, and Sir Robert Peel, have also examined this very beautiful specimen of taste and skill, and have expressed themselves highly delighted with its surpassing splendour.



LÆLIA SUPERBIENS IN FLOWER, AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, AT CHISWICK.

The *Lælia Superbiens* was discovered by Mr. Skinner, in the cooler districts of Guatemala; and it is figured and described in Mr. Bateman's splendid work on the Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. Mr. Skinner first found the *Lælia* in the village of Sumpango, planted by the Indians in front of their doors. Subsequently, Mr. Skinner found it at about twenty leagues due north of the city of Guatemala, in immense quantities. Some of the plants had bulbs twenty-two inches high, with flower-stems four yards in length. It is called by the Comalapa Indians, "Red Flower;" but the Indians who speak Spanish call it "the Wand of Lord San Joseph."

At Chantla, where Mr. Hartweg found this plant, the usual range of the thermometer is but from 55 to 60 degrees. Fortunately for our botanical readers, this *Lælia* remains for a long time in flower.



STATE SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL KALERGI.

SUPERB SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL KALERGI.

IN November last, the Greek community resident in London entertained General Kalergi right sumptuously at the London Tavern, in honour of his exertions in the cause of the Greek Constitution. (See an Engraving and description of the fête, in No. 239 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) At this festival, it was intended to have presented the General with a magnificent sword; but, from some delay on the part of those intrusted with the design, the testimonial could not be completed in time, and a drawing only of the sword was exhibited to the company. The work has now been perfected by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the splendid testimonial has been presented to General Kalergi, who, we understand, will leave England on Wednesday next. As we have already illustrated the Fête, we now complete our graphic record by engraving the Testimonial itself, which is a very superb specimen of British art, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. Smith's establishment.

The sword and sheath are of exquisite workmanship, and are admirable in point of design, the arabesque decorations being well arranged; the several ornaments flow well into each other, and thereby produce a most harmonious whole; indeed, reminding one of the best works of Cellini. The pommel of the sword is a helmeted head of Minerva; the crest of the helmet being studded with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds; and its vizor enamelled blue, and set with

diamonds. At the shoulders of the bust, an elegantly flowing scroll ornament blends it with the grip of the sword, which is likewise set with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. At the cross bar, or guard of the hilt, on one side, is a star of six points, enamelled, set round with diamonds, and having larger diamonds in its corners; on this star is inscribed "3 September, 1843;" and on the reverse is the national medallion. The cross of the hilt is excellently arranged in unison with the ornaments of the grip, and at its ends are a large sapphire and ruby, respectively; smaller jewels adding their colours also to its general beauty. The chain to the hilt is composed of small chains, having in their centre an enamelled star, and large diamonds above and below.

On one side of the scabbard, on an escutcheon of varied outline, enamelled blue, is inscribed in gold Greek characters, "To General Kalergi, the Greeks in London, 9th Nov., 1846;" and on the other side, the words, "Religion, Country, Constitution." Beneath the escutcheon, the decorations of the scabbard are set with sapphires, rubies, and emeralds; and the floral designs are exquisitely arranged and carried out. The chapure is a boldly sculptured dragon, its tail twisted round the scabbard.

The blade of the sword is most elaborately damasked, and inscribed with various devices. On one side is represented St. George overcoming the Dragon; the medallion of the star bearing "3 September, 1843," and "By this vanquish the Enemies of the Constitution." The other side of the blade bears a representation of the Virgin and Child, with tapers on each side of them; and the na-

tional medallion, a Greek cross, having on its arms, "To the Heroic Champion of the Country;" and along the blade, "Fight for the Faith and the Country."

The sword belt is decorated with lions' heads, exquisitely sculptured; and the gold tassels to the sword-knot have the national medallion, and the medallion of the star, with their inscriptions elaborately embroidered on them.

The sword has been presented to the General by the Committee, Messrs. Ionides, Franghiadi, Geralipulo, Ralli, Mavrojanli, Schillizzi, and Spartali.

WILL OF THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.—It was only on the 16th inst. that probate of the will of the late Right Hon. Charles Viscount Canterbury passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was granted to his second son, the Hon. John H. T. Manners Sutton, one of the executors. His Lordship directed, that on the demise of the Viscountess, who survived him only four months, the sum of £20,000, the dividends of which constituted her jointure, should be divided into four parts, his eldest daughter taking first therefrom £1,000, appropriating to his two sons one-fourth each, and the remainder to his youngest daughter. His Lordship also appointed that the sum of £7,500, settled upon him for his life on his first marriage, should be equally divided amongst his two sons and eldest daughter, the issue of that marriage. All other property not specifically given was to be divided into four equal parts between the Viscountess, the two sons, and youngest daughter.

ANCIENT VASE, DISCOVERED IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

This Vase was lately discovered in widening the river, near the ruins of Barling's Abbey, situated about six miles eastward of Lincoln. It is of grey pottery, nine inches high, glazed externally and internally, and



ANCIENT VASE FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

has a small handle on one side. From the similarity of the floriated cross, and other ornaments upon it, to those upon Anglo-Saxon coins, and to the enrichments of churches of the same date, as well as from the grotesque face upon the neck, this Vase may probably be referred to the Anglo-Saxon period. It is now in the possession of a gentleman in that neighbourhood.

OPENING OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE.

Most of our readers are aware that the privilege of erecting this theatre was obtained by M. Alexandre Dumas, through the Duke de Montpensier, a staunch friend of that distinguished and most prolific writer. A company was formed to build the theatre, and by them the ancient *Hotel Foulon*, and land whereon it stood, were purchased for £24,000 sterling. For a long time expectation has been on tip-toe in Paris concerning the new theatre, and the most marvellous stories have been circulated concerning the arrangements, fittings, and decorations; almost sufficient, indeed, to ensure disappointment when opened.

The site proved an awkward one, especially as the architect had to provide for the accommodation of two widely different audiences—that of the Boulevard ("that dramatic Acropolis so picturesquely called the Boulevard of Crime"), and that of the most brilliant society of Paris, expected to be patrons of the establishment. What was desired, therefore, was a building so arranged, that the *élite* of Parisian society might find in it every provision for their comfort without in any way trenching upon that of the ordinary public of the theatres of the Boulevard. To obtain this, the directors associated with M. de Dreux—who had obtained the chief prize for architecture in the Academy of Beaux-Arts, and had been sent to Rome by that body—M. Séchan, an eminent painter of architectural scenery; and committed into their hands the entire direction of the works.

Provision for the inferior audience mentioned appears to have been made by two large amphitheatres, or, as we should term them, galleries, extending behind the second and third tiers of boxes.

The form of the house is that of an ellipse, and differs from most modern theatres in having the transverse axis, like Palladio's theatre at Vicenza, parallel with the scene, that is so far as relates to the principal part of the audience. The longest diameter, from the back of the boxes to the back of the boxes, is about 65 feet; the shorter, to the front of the stage, is 52 feet. The opening of the stage is about 36 feet.

It will be observed a large proportion of the audience are brought very close to the stage. The arrangement here adopted has the effect of reducing in appearance the size of the house; but those who have been into it, assert there is no place in it, whether it be in front or at the sides, in the boxes or the amphitheatres, where the whole scene is not distinctly visible.

The front of the boxes is white, with continued garlands of fruit, flowers, and foliage, painted on it. The front of what we should call the dress-circle is a balustrade. The proscenium and curtain are very elegant.

The number of persons the house is said to contain is 2000. Instead of one central chandelier, which would have interfered with the view from the galleries, constructed as they are, there are two, one on each side, by which means inconvenience is avoided.

The frontage on the Boulevard is very small,—not more than 26 feet, and gave little opportunity for display. The arrangement of this front is not unlike that of the Adelpi Theatre, although the details are widely different. The cariatides on the ground story represent Tragedy and Comedy; the upper groups, supported on brackets, represent, on the right hand, *Hamlet* and *Ophelia*, and on the other side the *Cid* and *Chimène*. The whole of the sculpture is the work of M. Klagmann, and is said to be well executed.

The total cost of the building and fittings is stated at £32,000.

The theatre was opened on Sunday last, with "La Reine Margot," a drama in five acts, and fifteen tableaux, by MM. Alexandre Dumas and Auguste Maquet. The performance commenced at six o'clock, and did not terminate until three o'clock on Monday morning!—a sitting of nine hours! A crowd of more than ten thousand persons assembled outside the theatre. His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier arrived at half-past six, and the performance commenced immediately.

The theatre, we should add, has been variously named:—First, "Montpensier," then "Dumas;" but, it will henceforth be dignified with the distinction of "Historique."

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

The "quarrels of authors" have furnished the materials of an interesting volume; and the feud which exists between the race who write and the tribe who publish and sell seems to be an undying one. But no quarrel, feud, dispute, or lawsuit, between an author and a publisher ever assumed such a colossal shape, as was ever half so intricate, as the *procès* which M. Alexandre Dumas has just had to sustain with half the newspaper-proprietors of Paris. Five capitalists contending for the exclusive possession of a romance-writer, and the romance promising himself to all and giving himself to none, is an incident unparalleled in the records of the Press. The seven cities that claimed to be the birth-place of Homer were nothing to it; for the poet was dead, and, with true worldly selfishness, those who starved him sought to derive honour from his fame. But Dumas lives, and feasts, and travels, and hunts lions, and sails in frigates, and builds theatres, and is a guest at the nuptials of Princes, and rides Arabian horses with gorgeous trappings, and fares sumptuously every day, and turns a court of law into a stage, whereon to exhibit stranger effects than ever your common player could dream of. From the contention of his claimants he draws gold in showers, and is, in every worldly attribute, a much more successful man than Homer. True, this same lawsuit has gone against him: your lawyers everywhere are too matter-of-fact to comprehend men of genius; they are for ever tying the wings of the fiery Pegasus. But this check will be nothing; we have full confidence in the powers of Alexandre Dumas to surmount this or any other difficulty. He will rise from his fall stronger than ever. And we speak it seriously; the intellectual energy of Dumas is wonderful; we rate him as one of the most extraordinary men of modern times.

Just as his lawsuit has closed, and his Théâtre Historique is about to open, and the world is hearing a great deal of both, a brief sketch of his career may not be uninteresting.

The father of Alexandre Dumas was the son of a negress of St. Domingo and a Frenchman; he has therefore African blood in his veins, which may account for that tinge of extravagance which sometimes gives so strange a colouring to his works. Having entered the army, his father rose to the rank of General, and had always the reputation of a brave and skilful officer, having served with distinction in the wars of the Revolution, in the armies of the Alps, Egypt, and elsewhere. But, less lucky than many of his comrades, he did not get rich; on the contrary, when he died he left his family in extreme poverty, some regulation of the War Office barring the widow of her claim to a pension. Alexandre was born on the 24th June, 1803, at Villers Cotteret, and was very young when the family was thus reduced. His education was of the poorest kind; when, scarcely emerged from boyhood, he was thrown on his own resources for support. In France, Paris is the world; into that world Dumas entered, young, friendless, and with fifty francs to begin with. Let those who are born to wealth, education, and a career mapped out for them, in which it is almost impossible to fail, reflect on all that the above few facts involve.

Few of his father's friends troubled themselves about the lad; one alone befriended him—General Foy. Finding that Dumas wrote a beautiful hand he recommended him to the post of supernumerary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Duke of Orleans, the present King; his slender salary of £50 was then a fortune to him who afterwards conceived, and, in no slight degree, realised, that gorgeous dream of exhaustless wealth—*Monte Christo*. For three years Dumas lived the life of an office—very different, be it remarked, from official life. He worked twelve hours a day, and employed his nights in study, thus repairing the defective education of his early years. His first plunge into authorship was made after seeing the performance of our Charles Kemble in *Hamlet*, in Paris; the impulse was given, and, on the 1st of February, 1829, his first drama, "Henri III.," was played and succeeded. After this came a whole series of plays—"Charles VII.," "Christine," "Antony," "Richard Arlington," "Theresa," "Angela"—they were all successful! His claim to the authorship of the "Tour de Nesle" is disputed; but it is conceded that he furnished a great part of it. His first romances were "Isabeau de Bayere," "Les Souvenirs d'Antony," "Gaulle el France;" then came his "Impressions de Voyage," very amusing reading, but, as travels, monstrous fictions, as we can testify from personal

knowledge of localities Dumas has invested with the sublimest horrors and perils, but which are really very common-place indeed, and most ignobly safe to pass through: with the greatest efforts we could not extract a danger or an accident out of them.



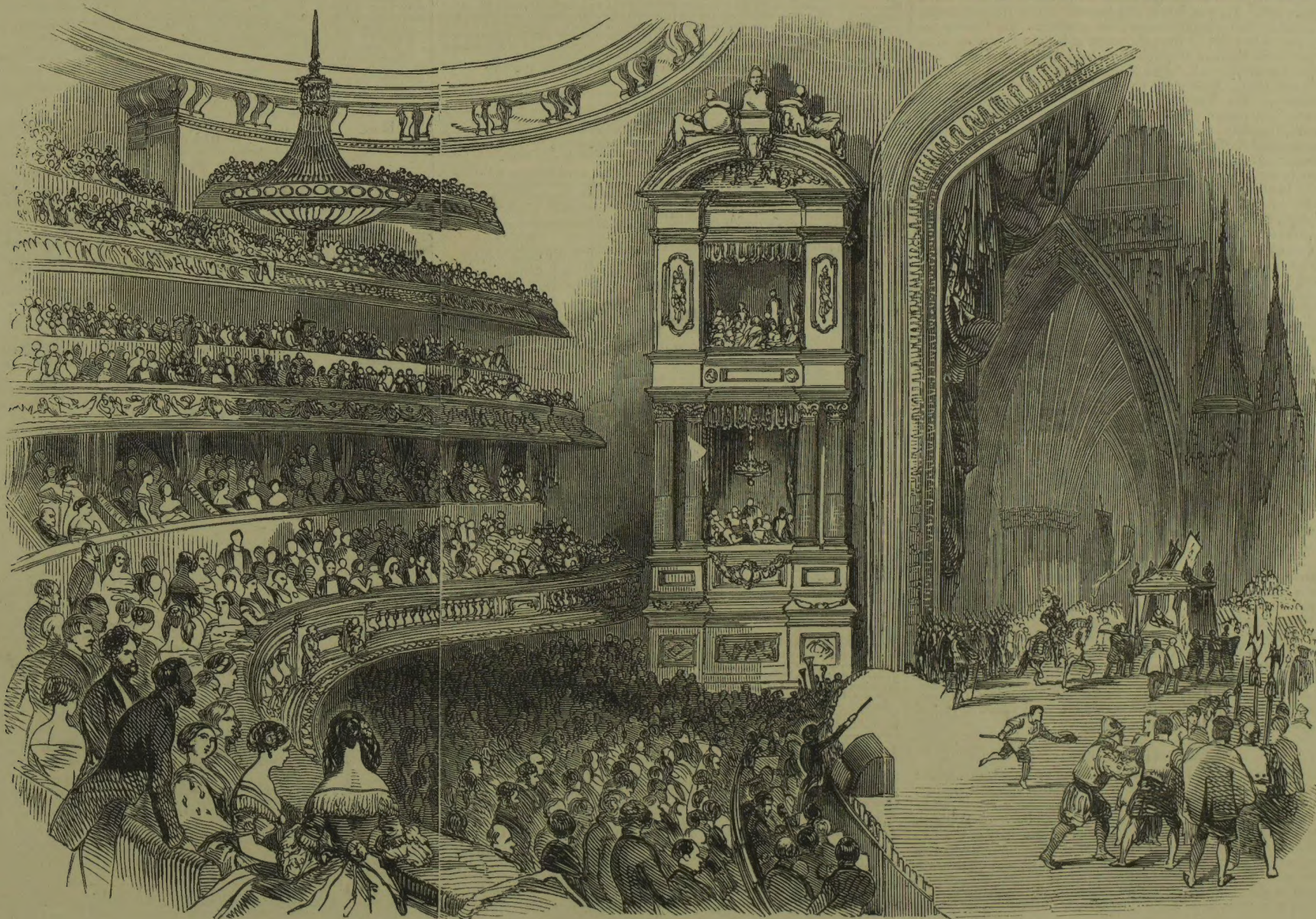
M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Dumas is fond of travelling; he once proposed to form a company to share the expense of a voyage on the Mediterranean, on a large scale; but the plan only served as matter of endless jokes in the journals. We now enter on his later history. The popularity of the Roman *feuilleton* seduced him from the theatre, and his "Monte Christo" was immensely popular; he divided the public with Sue and the "Juif Errant." This popularity, which in France is wealth, was the *virgo mali*, the cause of his present embarrassments. The temptations that were held out to him by every journal to write for them, were irresistible; at last he bound himself to the task of writing five romances at once, day by day, for as many papers! And this, while he was under all kinds of prior engagements, which have made the recent proceedings exceedingly intricate. But as there is a limit to human strength, even in Dumas, he failed to produce his copy, his daily "tale of tricks;" finding it impossible to fulfil all his engagements, he determined to be at least impartial in breaking them, so he kept none of them, but set off for Spain with the Duc de Montpensier, and from thence passed into Africa, and recreated himself with lion hunting and patronising the Bey of Tunis. The affliction of the journalists may be conceived, and it resulted at last in an action at law, which brought the novelist before the civil tribunal, for breach of engagement.

The hearing of the process commenced on the 22nd of January, when M. Lacan and M. Langlais, advocates of M. Véron, *gerant* of the *Constitutionnel*, and of M. de Girardin, *gerant* of the *Presse*, exposed the case of their clients. From their statements, it appeared that, in March 1845, M. Véron and M. de Girardin conceived the idea that it would be advantageous to their journals to secure the exclusive services of M. Alexandre Dumas, and thereby prevent him from enriching other newspapers with his productions. M. Dumas having complied with their views, treaties were drawn up between the respective parties. These treaties, dated March 28 and 30, 1845, set forth that Alexandre Dumas bound himself not to write, during the ensuing five years, more than eighteen volumes of romances per annum, of which nine were for the *Presse*, and nine for the *Constitutionnel*. M. Véron and M. de Girardin, on their part, bound themselves to pay the price M. Dumas thought fit to put upon his own works, which was, that each volume, forming about 22 *feuilletons*, and consisting of 6000 lines (bits of lines being counted as whole lines), should be paid 3500 francs, which made 63,000 francs per annum for the eighteen volumes, or 315,000 francs for the five years. But, as M. Dumas, at the time of signing the treaties, was under other engagements, it was stipulated that he should be at liberty to fulfil them.

These engagements were specified; they were merely to complete eight distinct works. When they were done, Dumas was to belong to the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Presse* alone. But Dumas *alter visum*—

Their mortification was extreme to find that in the month of August, 1845, the *Sicte* announced the publication of a novel, called "Les Trois Mousquetaires,"



OPENING OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE, AT PARIS.

by the great romancer; that in September a newspaper called *Le Soleil* (now defunct), advertised the 'Bâtard de Mauléon,' from his pen; that in the same month, the *Esprit Public* advertised a work called 'Andrea del Sarto,' of which he was the author; that on the 29th September the *Soleil* published a tale called 'Amazon,' and advertised a work in four volumes, called 'Fabien,' both by him; that the *Paris* announced the publication of a romance in two volumes, also by him; and that the *Mode* advertised a work called 'Elizabeth,' of which he was to be the parent. All this being in flagrant violation to the treaties that bound him to the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel*.

The engagement was afterwards partially fulfilled by the contribution of four volumes of the 'Mémoires d'un Médecin,' to the *Presse*, but it came to a stop at that point. Money had, of course, been advanced by both journals. Altogether, what with engagements, present, past, and future, the disputes of the journals with each other and the booksellers, and both booksellers and journalists with Dumas, the affair was a most intricate piece of business, and worthy of insertion in any new series of the *Causas Célèbres*, or the *Curiosities of Literature*. The trial began on the 22d of January; M. Dumas defended himself, with all his talent not disproving the proverb describing the sort of clients men have when they are their own lawyers. His defence was beside the point; there were the engagements, and there was the breach of them; no salutes about genius, honour, the friendship of a Prince, or anything else, could get over the hard facts. He made an extraordinary scene, but entirely failed to prove a case, as appears by this decision. It is the same for both journals, but we take the *Presse*. "It fixes at eight volumes and one-fifth the quantity of manuscript due from Alexandre Dumas up to the said 11th December, 1846, and accords him a period of eight months and a half, commencing from 1st March next, to clear off that arrear; orders, in consequence, that, within six weeks from the said 1st March next, Alexandre Dumas shall be obliged to remit to Emile de Girardin the manuscript of the first of the volumes of which the Tribunal declares him debtor, that is to say, the continuation of the 'Mémoires d'un Médecin,' and that he shall remit the other volumes from month to month, beginning 15th April next, unless he shall have entirely cleared off the arrear; and in case he shall neglect to make the deliveries within the time specified, condemns him to pay to the said Emile de Girardin the sum of one hundred francs for each day's delay during three months; orders that, in case of non-payment of the said damages, Dumas shall be liable to arrest, when the amount shall have exceeded 300fr.; says that there is no ground for deciding relative to the volumes to be furnished from 11th December, 1846, to 1st April, 1847; but orders only that the treaty shall be executed in its form and tenor, except, however, as regards the term of the debt, which is prorogued from 1st April, 1847, to the 1st of July following, the period of the commencement being changed; condemns Alexandre Dumas to pay to Emile de Girardin 3000fr. as damages for the delay in the execution of the treaty, with liability to arrest in case of non-payment, but only in six months from this day; condemns Dumas to the expenses of the demand contained in the conclusions of the 11th of December, 1846, including the registration of the treaty necessitated by the process; and orders that the coat and signification of the present judgment shall be borne by Dumas."

While the cause was pending, as misfortunes never come alone, Dumas's country mansion at St. Germain en Laye, "consisting of a plantation, a building ornamented with turrets, and a pavilion surrounded with water called the Ile de Monte Christo," was seized for a debt of 2,000 francs, which Dumas had never contracted, it being a "bill" transaction for a friend! The "Ile de Monte Christo" seized for debt! Alas, for the difference between romance and reality. But Dumas has finished his new theatre, and will, no doubt, write off his engagements with his usual rapidity; whether a novel produced "on compulsion" will be as good as a free offering, is a question for the publishers to settle. And thus fully occupied in supplying the exigencies of the dramatic world, and satisfying the offended majesty of the law, we bid him farewell.

The prefixed Portrait is from a Drawing, engraved as a frontispiece to M. Dumas's "Marguerite de Valois," translated in Bogue's "European Library."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR WILLOUGHBY LAKE, K.C.B.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLOUGHBY LAKE, who died on the 18th instant, was a distinguished officer of the British navy for nearly sixty years. The gallant Admiral was the second son of Sir James Hunter Lake, Bart., and he entered the service at an early age. He rose through the various grades to the rank of Admiral, being so appointed the 23rd November, 1841. Sir Willoughby was Captain of the *Magnificent*, in Sir Home Popham's squadron, on the north coast of Spain, in 1812; and, during the Peninsular War, commanded a division of seamen and marines, which were landed to co-operate with the guerillas. In some of the skirmishes which ensued, he was twice wounded. In 1812, his able and effective conduct received honourable mention in the *Gazette*. In 1824, during Lord Melville's administration at the Admiralty, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American station, and remained in that important capacity until 1834. Sir Willoughby Lake married, in 1795, the daughter of Vice-Admiral John McBride. In addition to his half-pay, Sir Willoughby had a pension of £300 a year. His death occurred at Blackheath, in his seventy-fifth year.

SHARON TURNER.

THIS eminent historian was born in London, on the 24th September, 1768. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire, the father having left York at an early age, and settled in the metropolis, where he afterwards married. Sharon, the eldest son of the marriage, received his education in the metropolis, and had intended going to the bar, but was prevented by an impediment in his speech, from which he afterwards partially recovered. He was, however, a member of the Inner Temple, and, as a solicitor, had a highly-respectable practice. His literary renown commenced in 1799, by the publication of his *Anglo-Saxon History*, the successive volumes of which appeared between that date and 1805. His other great work, "The Middle Ages," was published between 1814 and 1824. Among his principal productions also were the *Sacred History of the World*; a *Modern History of England*; and various poems and essays. He was the first who brought to notice King Alfred's Translations into Saxon of *Baethus*, in which, comparing it with the original Latin, he found that in parts the King had introduced thoughts and reflections of his own. He likewise brought forward to public notice the then unknown Saxon poem of *Beowulf*. He was mainly instrumental in carrying through the Copyright Bill, of 1814, and he published a pamphlet on the subject. Mr. Turner had, for many years, suffered from continued ill health; indeed, it was only by the strictest care and abstinence that he preserved his existence so long; he died on the 13th instant, at his residence, Red-Lion-square, in the 79th year of his age; his remains are interred in the cemetery at Norwood.

THE REV. J. T. HEWLETT.

THIS gentleman was a writer of a pleasant vein; his most known productions were "Peter Priggins" and "College Life;" his last work was "Dunster Castle," a tale of the Great Rebellion. Sad, however, is it to relate that the life of Mr. Hewlett adds another to the too many instances already recorded of the miseries attending an author's career. The death of poor Hewlett occurred amid the most fearful want and woe. At the time, an execution was in his house, and a family of nine children surrounded the bed of the penniless and dying man. He was buried at the expense of a Mason Lodge. A subscription has since been opened for the now orphan family, which has at the head of the list the names of the Queen Dowager, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Llandaff: this Journal earnestly joins its voice in such a call upon the public. There is, perhaps, no case which more claims the salvation of charity, than that of the young children of a literary man left destitute and helpless by the sudden loss of their father.

WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A.

FOR a memoir of this exquisite painter, who died on the 17th instant, the reader is referred to No. 158 of the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*; suffice it here to say that his death is a national loss. The landscapes of Collins, so thoroughly English, have, as pictures of our rural scenes, scarcely ever been surpassed: the verdant sunny fields, the green and richly shaded lanes, and the chubby children of the peasantry, stand forth in vivid and beautiful truth upon the canvass of this amiable and admirable artist. During the course of his career, Collins visited Italy, but Italy did not change him; he was an English painter to the last, and he has left a name to be inscribed with those of Wilson and Gainsborough upon the same tablet of fame.

THOMAS SKINNER SURR.

THE death of this respected gentleman took place on the 15th inst., at Hammersmith, at the advanced age of 77. Mr. Surr was the nephew of Alderman Skinner, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was, many years since, principal of the Drawing Office in the Bank of England. He married, in early life, Miss Griffiths, a sister of the lady of the late Sir Richard Phillips. As a novelist, Mr. Surr acquired considerable literary reputation before the appearance of the school of historical romance: his most popular work was "A Winter in London," published in 1806, and in which the idiosyncrasy of the heroine was so vividly portrayed as to be instantly identified by the public with the character of a celebrated leader of high fashion; a success far beyond the author's intentions. His other novels were entitled "Consequences;" "Splendid

Misery;" "The Magic of Wealth;" and "Russell; or, Our Way in Town." One of Mr. Surr's earliest productions was "Christ's Hospital," a poem, quarto, 1797. He was a generous man, and of a disposition loving to indulge in kindly offices.

SIR JOHN HENRY COTTERELL, BART.

THIS youthful Baronet, who died, a few days since, at Eton, had enjoyed the title just two years, having succeeded his grandfather, the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, in January, 1845. He was born 20th August, 1830, the elder son of John Henry Cotterell, Esq., by Pyne-Jesse, his wife, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Otway Trevor, brother of Lord Dacre. The original name of the family was Brookes, but it was changed for that of Cotterell, by John Brookes, Esq., of Broadway, county of Worcester, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, Thomas Cotterell, Esq. The fine estate of Garbons was acquired by the marriage of Sir John Brookes with the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, Colonel in the Army, who commanded the Herefordshire Militia from 1796 to 1803, and represented that county in Parliament from 1804 to 1831. He died, as we have already mentioned, in 1845, when the Baronetcy (a title conferred on him for his public services) devolved on his grandson, Sir John Henry Cotterell, the young gentleman whose decease we record. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart.

Cotterell, High Sheriff of Herefordshire, in 1761, with Anne, only daughter and heir of John Geers, Esq. Of this alliance the son and heir was the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, Colonel in the Army, who commanded the Herefordshire Militia from 1796 to 1803, and represented that county in Parliament from 1804 to 1831. He died, as we have already mentioned, in 1845, when the Baronetcy (a title conferred on him for his public services) devolved on his grandson, Sir John Henry Cotterell, the young gentleman whose decease we record. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES HOOTON.—In the accounts of the death of this gentleman, it is erroneously stated that he was unmarried; whereas, Mr. Hooton married in 1837; his widow and one child survive him; the latter born in New Orleans.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT

ON THURSDAY, March 11th, 1847. A variety of OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT will be presented, combining the talents of Mesdames Castellan, Faggioli, Solari, Nasco, and Sanchioli; Signori Fracchini, Supercchi, Colletti, Bouche, and Gardoni. The entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT will comprise the talents of Mdlles Carolina Rosati, Marié Stephan, Baucourt, Honoré, Cassan, &c.; MM. Paul Tagliani, Louis D'Or, and Mdlle. Marie Tagliani, with the whole of the Ballet Department.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—OPEN EVERY

EVENING with its Unequalled Equestrian and Dramatic Entertainments.—THE ROYAL FOX HUNT; or, Life's Course of Man and Steed; Scenes of the Circus; Brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, &c. &c.—Under the Patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—In addition to other Attractive Novelties, Mr. BATTY has formed an arrangement for Twelve Nights only with the celebrated Equestrian, Mr. PABLO FANQUE, for his First Appearance in London, with his highly-tutored Steeds, in their Extraordinary Exercises and Training, acknowledged to surpass any effort that has yet been attempted in subjugating that noble animal the Horse. Mr. PABLO FANQUE, with his Wonderful Steeds, will appear on MONDAY, March 8th.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Acting and Stage Manager Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—The inimitable Entertain-

ment given by the celebrated Ethiopian Serenaders, Pell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and Gorman, at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, will be repeated every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at Eight o'clock; and on MONDAY, at Ten o'clock. The WEEKLY MORNING ENTERTAINMENT, which continues to increase in attraction, will take place every MONDAY MORNING during Lent, instead of Wednesday, as hitherto, commencing each day at Half-past Two o'clock.—Boxes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

SACRED CONCERTS.—CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.

THE SIXTH and LAST CONCERT of the SEASON will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 5th, when Selections will be performed from Handel, Graun, Blow, Schubert, Travers, Weber, Kuchel, Beethoven, Cherubini, &c. The organ by Miss Mounsey. The most eminent vocalists are engaged. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. Performance commences at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES D'ANSTES, PRINCESS'S

CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, MARCH 1st, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of two tickets is entitled to a table d'hôte, and a ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the finest Artists as attend her Majesty's State Balls and Almshouses. Conductor, Mr. WeipPERT; leader, Signor Zerbin; cornet-a-pistons, Mr. Handley; ophicleide, M. Prosper; M. C., Mr. Corrie. Commences at Ten o'clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at WeipPERT's Quadrille Office, 21 Soho-square.

COLOSSEUM.—SACRED MUSIC on WEDNESDAYS

AND FRIDAYS DURING LENT. DAY EXHIBITION.—Panoramas of London and Museum, 1s.; the Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, &c.; 1s.; Stalactite Caverns of Adelsberg, 1s. The Prize Cartoons on view, no extra charge. EVENING.—Grand Promenade, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Aviary, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and the Terrace, &c.; 1s.; Marvellous Panorama of London by Night, with Atmospheric Effects every half hour, 1s. extra; Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra. The whole brilliantly illuminated. Music from Ten till Four, and Eight till Ten. Childs, Monday, Tuesday, and Evening, Half-price. Open from Ten till Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole exhibition designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Overflowing Houses

TENTH YEAR IN LONDON.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—ON WEDNESDAY Next, March 3rd (no performance on Friday, March 5th, in consequence of a pre-engagement of the HALL for a Sacred Concert), Mr. LOVE will present his first New POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT, a Novel Contrivance, with New and Appropriate Mutative Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE OLDEN TIME. LOVE will represent, visibly and invisibly, the host and hostess, guests and servants. With other Entertainments, particularised in Programmes. Berlin at Eight. Doors open half an hour earlier. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. On TUESDAY, March 2, Mr. LOVE will give an ENTERTAINMENT at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HACKNEY.

CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the above Rooms (the use of which has been most kindly granted by T. Martin, Esq.) for the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE WIDOW and NINE CHILDREN of the LATE MR. KEARNS, (formerly a Member of the Philharmonic Society and Ancient Concert Orchestra), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1847. To Commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Several of the most celebrated VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTES have already most kindly offered their valuable assistance. Full particulars of which will be duly announced. A NUMEROUS ORCHESTRA, combining the élite of the Philharmonic, Ancient Concerts, and Opera Bands, will be Conducted by Signor COSTA. The under-named Gentlemen have already become Members of the COMMITTEE.

Sir George Smart, CHAIRMAN. Mr. G. A. Macfarlane, SECRETARY.

MESSRS. G. F. Anderson, C. L. Grunstein, M. W. Balfe, T. Harper, H. Blagrove, J. L. Hatton, J. Benedict, R. Hatton, R. Bowley, J. Hobbs, J. B. Chatterton, G. Hogarth, W. Clinton, G. Horsley (M. B. Oxon.), C. Coote, C. Horsley, W. Erat, C. Howell, W. Gordon, Thomas Chappell, TREASURER.

Tickets, Seven Shillings; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea each. May be obtained at all the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries; and of the Committee, by whom Donations and Subscriptions will be most thankfully received.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.

Under the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy. MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAU VIVANS, with increased attraction. Madame WARTON will appear, by particular desire, in her much admired personations of INNOCEENCE, SAPHO, VENUS, and in the New Series of Tableaux, every morning and evening during the week. The Public Press has unanimously declared this Exhibition to be unequalled. A Series of Novelties are in active preparation, and will shortly be produced. Each Tableau accompanied by Descriptive Music, by a Band of first-rate talent, conducted by Herr Redl. The Appointments and Decorations by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall. Morning Performance at 3; Evening at Half-past 8. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Half-1 price.

HALL OF ROME, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, HAY-

MARKET.—The Original TABLEAU VIVANTS and POSES PLASTIQUES. The Exhibition of these Unrivalled Tableaux is continued every afternoon and evening. A ROMAN CASINO every evening, for which purpose 100 additional lights have been added, and beautifully ornamented with Flags, Banners, &c. &c. A Splendid BAND in attendance; Leader and Conductor, Sig. F. H. Zeluti. Afternoon Performance at 3 precisely; in the Evening at half-past 7. The Proprietor begs to state that the First GRAND BAL COSTUME, by Subscription, will take place on Tuesday next, March the 2nd. Single Tickets, 5s.; Double ditto, 7s. 6d.; which may be had at No. 6, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Wines and Refreshments of the first quality may be had on the premises.

LECTURES ON DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY during

LENT, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, by Dr. Baehoffner, on the Mornings and Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with Illustrations, in which the Latest Discoveries are included, accompanied with new and appropriate MUSIC, by Dr. Wallis. LECTURES on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH of Novelties, at the alternate Mornings and Evenings, illustrated by a variety of Models, including those of the recent Patent of Messrs. Not and Gamble. CHEMICAL LECTURES. THE OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

GRAND MEETING on the SUBJECT of CRACOW.—The

MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON in the CHAIR.—ON TUESDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, A MEETING to be held at the Grand Hotel, in Vienna, for the purpose of discussing the Austrian Empire, in violation of the Treaty of Vienna, and the rights of the Polish Nation. The Marquis of Northampton will take the Chair at One o'clock precisely.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of

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No. 2 is This Day Published. NOS. 1 and 2 have been REPRINTED, and may be had of all Booksellers. Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

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indications of another failure of the POTATO crop—and the failure of the grain and pulse crops in France—render early and correct information on the stock of grain available most the demand until the next harvest of more importance than for very many years past. No trouble or expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK LANE EXPRESS, which is well known as the authority in the CORN TRADE in ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—May be had, by order, of all Booksellers, price 10s. 4d. per annum.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

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purchasing grain in our markets, and it is confidently stated, will require an additional quantity before the next harvest, which will cost 100,000,000 francs. This vast demand must cause great excitement, and render correct information as to the supply, and the quarters from whence it may be obtained, of the highest importance. No trouble or expense is spared to furnish the latest and best intelligence in the MARK LANE EXPRESS, the only authority in the CORN TRADE in ENGLAND and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—May be had of all booksellers, price 7d. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

DURING the season of Lent, there is naturally some check to gaieties, and especially this year, when, the reports of distress constantly reaching our ears, casts a gloom over society in general; and such a feeling has always unfortunately an extensive and baneful influence on trade. Fashion, consequently, is shorn of half her splendours and attractions. The evening parties of Lady Palmerston, and the performances at the Opera, are the *réunions* which give the greater degree of activity to the Magazines de Modes, and the inventive powers of the fair leaders of fashion. During the past week especially, many have been the preparations for that charitable performance at the Opera House, at which Royalty presided, and all the great of the land made it a point to be present. Every fair *habitué* of the Opera knows that there the head-dress is the most important portion of the toilette; various, therefore, have been the preparations of this kind, and some species of ornament for the head have been deemed almost indispensable. Wreaths of flowers, or bunches falling on the neck, were the most universally selected, for young ladies, while, for married ladies, *petits bords*, in velvet and feathers, and little caps in lace or blonde, were very universal. To describe the evening dresses for this season, we must have recourse to those which are preparing for the coming season, and we will select those which promise to obtain most favour.

Tulle and crepe will still play the most conspicuous part in ball dresses, both these materials being so peculiarly fitted for dancing by their lightness and transparency; but they will no more be worn simply as before, but elaborately trimmed with flowers, embroidery, or ornaments of gold and silver. The leaves of the flowers are in general surrounded with gold, and we may here observe that in most of the wreaths numbers of small sparkling stones are intermixed. Three skirts will be most generally worn, over a slip of taffetas d'Italie. The bodice is made with a very long point, the sleeves covered with tulle and forming bouillons on the arm, and looped up with bows of satin ribbon.

White crape dresses will also be worn with three flounces scalloped; one of the favourite colours will be sea-green, which produces a charming effect by candle light.

Young ladies, in the approaching season, will still wear dresses of tulle and organdie, with a thousand different styles of trimming, amongst which, however, flounces, wide tucks, and broad hems predominate. Some dresses of crape and crape lisse have the flounces embroidered with a light galloon of gold or silver. Other dresses are covered with bouillons of tulle, which give an aerial and fragile look to the dress, which resembles a cloud of gauze.

The *moire antique*, the damask, the figured satins, and velvets, are much in favour for evening dresses. The grave magnificence of these dresses harmonize admirably with diamonds, which are employed in profusion over the front of the bodice. The corsages à la Medici are worn with long points. The skirts are open at the two sides with bows and agrafes in jewels, in the intervals between which are puffs of tulle.

For morning bonnets the low and closed form, with rounded corners, are still worn. The inside must be ornamented with bouillons of tulle. A feather placed very flat on the bonnet is frequently its only ornament. Now the season is advancing, bonnets of lilac grey or *moire satin*, wadded and lined with pink or blue, with bows of black velvet next the face, are extremely elegant.

In other respects there is nothing worthy of remark in the morning costume, which remains the same. The tight plain bodies, tight sleeves, with a small white under cuff are still alone worn.

Our illustration represents two elegant costumes. One consists of a lace head-dress; robe of taffety, d'Italie rose, trimmed with ribbon.

The second costume is a robe of *damas Reps*, of deep blue, with black satin flowers, and trimmed in front with lace flowers. The *corsage* is hollowed out so as to show the *chemisette*.

More costumes are essentially of that Parisian style, which distinguishes the designs of Madame Frederick, of Albemarle-street; the London Correspondent of that beautiful journal, *Les Modes Parisiennes*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sports of the field are on the wane: the chase of the stag and ox will endure for another month; and, during March, steeple-chasing will abound; beyond these, and one or two epicene race-meetings, the catalogue for the next six weeks is a limited one. But, for the sportsman by flood and field—for him who cultivates rural pastimes afloat as well as ashore—the anniversary of St. David is the herald of pleasant hopes. Angling, indeed—the fox-hunting of the gentle art—does not yet invite him to throw for such prizes as “the monarch of the tide,” or the speckled trout, that most graceful and agile spirit of our waters; but there’s stirring work cut out for the bold fisher, who, nothing daunted by the keen and biting breeze of the young spring morning, takes his stand by lake or river, armed for a passage of skill with that piscatory gladiator, the pike. According to Lord Byron no angler can be a good man: perhaps the poet meant that for a posy of *boudoir* philosophy; natural philosophy leads to a very different deduction. Your jack is a gentleman that deserves no quarter, for he neither gives quarter nor grants quarters to any of his fellows, and, only we have said the pretty things we have of trouts, as a finny family, we would tell how they eat each other, so they do; and how a friend of ours, a famous angler of St. Boswell’s, “from the stomach of trouts of about a pound weight, on two occasions, cut six small trouts, averaging five inches long.” Friends these might have been, or, still more shocking, their especial offspring. Yes! it is philanthropy to fish.

Thus premising, and seeing that we are on the eve of the festival of St. David, and that thousands of our courteous readers are in circumstances to take advantage of our hints, we will treat, for the nonce, of trolling, and spinning, and such like contrivances for captivating the jack or pike. Our friends cannot begin too soon: let them be “be up and at them,” before the foe can have filled their bellies after the frost. This fish is proverbial for the power of its appetite. Lord Byron thus classes it among the emphatic feeders. Alluding to Don Juan, subsequent to his shipwreck, he says—

He fell upon white'er was offered—like
A priest, a shark, an alderman, or pike.

As few people fancy trouble merely for its own sake, it will be no small recommendation to pike fishing just now that it is of far more easy achievement at this season than any other. There is no need to set about it as if you were going to a Royal Society conversation. Of course your tackle is good: all the equipage of sporting is excellent in these days. According to local circumstances will be your order of battle. If you are about to take fish where weeds abound especially, you will find your account to troll with the gorge. The best gorge hook is a small double one, with very sharp barbs, inclining slightly inwards. Let this hook be fastened by a small brass ring to about a foot of gimp. Then—having cut off the tail, and all the fins, except the upper one, of your bait—a live or dead gorge bait—hook on the loop of the gimp to the baiting needle, and insert it at the mouth of the bait, bringing it out at the middle of the fork of the tail. The lead and shank of the hook will thus be hid in the mouth and belly of the bait and only the barbs and points visible. Tie the tail to the gimp with thread. After casting, let the bait sink to the bottom: then draw it to the top of the water and the single fin will set it spinning merrily. When your bait is seized, give out your line liberally, and let your fish gorge before you strike: then he is as fast and firm as you need wish. Use a hardy trolling rod, with large strong rings, and reel of oiled cord: no swivel is necessary. You will find pike take best in the morning and evening. . . . As to the nice points of practice in the art, they are not to be touched by any but the professor—and scarce by him—for we find Ronalds, Younger, and Hoffland, great authorities—differing *to the hilt* upon its first principles. It may be worth while, however, to state that, with all his voracity, the pike is a shy fish, and easily scared—for a time. For this reason, do not abandon a likely spot altogether, because you have no luck at first. Return to it in an hour or so, and the fish your first appearance sent to the bottom in affright, will most probably reward your perseverance. Never troll from a boat, if you can compass it in any other way—far better wade. Snap-fishing, angling with the fly, trimmering, and other fashions of pike fishing prevail later in the year, but, for March, the gorge troll is the true agent of this sport.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We have nothing fresh to speak of in the proceedings at the Corner. Everything continues dull in the extreme, nor can we discover, in the quotation appended to this brief introduction, a single fluctuation of any consequence. It will be quite enough, therefore, if we give the closing prices:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
8 to 1 agst Brunette (t)	12 to 1 agst Red Lancer (t)	15 to 1 agst Culverthorpe (t)
12 to 1 — Avoca (t)	12 to 1 — St. Leger	18 to 1 — Mathew (t)
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
15 to 1 agst Lynceus (t)	25 to 1 agst Devil-mo-care (t)	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
15 to 1 agst Sheraton (t)	25 to 1 agst Pink Bonnet (t)	30 to 1 agst Agnes
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
6 to 1 agst Conyngham	500 to 50 agst Old Port and Golightly (t)	
CHESTER CUP.		
22 to 1 agst Mendicant	40 to 1 agst The Flitch	50 to 1 agst Crim. Con.
25 to 1 — Antler	50 to 1 — Intrepid (t)	60 to 1 — Cawroush
25 to 1 — Camera Obscura	50 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	68 to 1 — Newcourt (t)
33 to 1 — Mickey Free	50 to 1 — Bedlam (t)	66 to 1 — Golden Bee (t)
DERBY.		
7 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	35 to 1 agst Red Hart	65 to 1 agst Christopher (t)
10 to 1 — Epitome (t)	40 to 1 — Wanota	66 to 1 — Limostone (t)
12 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — The Liberator (t)	66 to 1 — Black Dwarf (t)
20 to 1 — Glentilt	50 to 1 — Old Port (t)	66 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
25 to 1 — Conyngham	50 to 1 — Bingham (t)	66 to 1 — Will o' the Wisp (t)
33 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)		
OAKS.		
2000 to 100 agst Van Tromp, Bedlam, and Liberator winning the Derby, and Nerissa and Ellerdale, the Oaks.		
OAKS.		
8 to 1 agst Farmer's Daugh-ter	8 to 1 agst Clementina	20 to 1 — Nerissa (t)
	15 to 1 — Miami (t)	
THURSDAY.—The almost unprecedented flatness of business renders any introductory remarks unnecessary.		
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
11 to 2 agst Brunette (t)	10 to 1 agst St. Leger (t)	14 to 1 agst Culverthorpe (t)
8 to 1 — The Roarer (t)	13 to 1 — Mathew (t)	15 to 1 — Pioneer (t)
	25 to 1 agst St. Ruth (t)	
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
9 to 1 agst Footstool	16 to 1 agst Vanish (t)	
15 to 1 — Lynceus (t)	20 to 1 — Discontent (t)	
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.		
500 even between Ten and the Field		
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Mendicant	30 to 1 agst Punch (t)	40 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond
25 to 1 — Antler		50 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes

20 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	33 to 1 agst Vanota	60 to 1 agst Montpensier
28 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)	50 to 1 — Christopher (t)	66 to 1 — Black Dwarf (t)
200 to 10 agst Kent's lot winning the 2000 Guineas Stake, Derby, and Oaks.		
OAKS.		
15 to 1 agst Slander (t)		

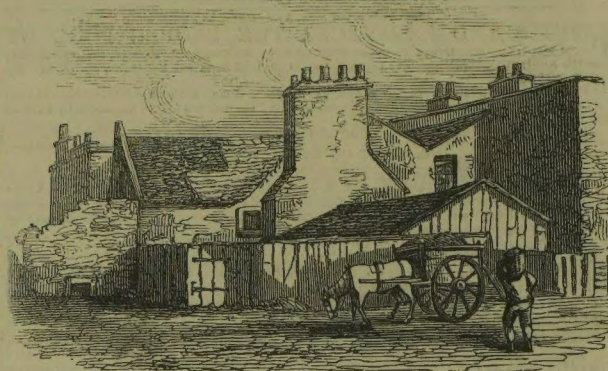
COURSING.—ASHDOWN PARK CLUB MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE CUP.—Mr. King's Willing Bee beat Mr. Lawrence's The Libel; Mr. Etwell's Etonian beat Mr. Parkinson's Syringe; Mr. Parkinson's Seidlitz beat Mr. Gordon's Camlet; Mr. Gordon's Cockfighter beat Mr. W. Etwell's Wanton; Mr. Goddard's Bracelet beat Mr. King's Wasp; Mr. Etwell's Enford Lass beat Mr. Brookes's Nunc aut Nunquam; Mr. Parkinson's Stockton beat Mr. King's Warrior; Mr. Lawrence's Lightning ran a bye.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Mr. Parkinson's Sarah Bate beat Mr. Lawrence's Lucy Neal; Mr. Etwell's Eaglet beat Mr. Goddard's Woodpecker.

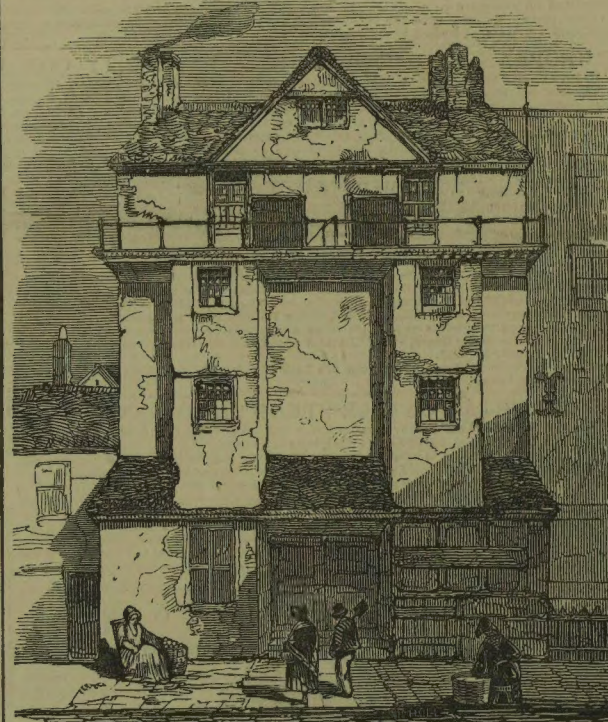
THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

At length these oft-projected improvements are commenced. All the houses to be taken in the new street are marked with the letters W. I., at least two feet in length, and in some parts poles are placed to show the direction that will be taken. The Government grant for the pur-



PEST HOUSE, TOTHILL-FIELDS.

pose is now to be made available, as well as the allocation of a portion of the rates of St. Margaret's and St. John's for a limited period. The line is altered from that first suggested, as the house at the south corner of Tothill-street is the first house to be taken down. The new street will there commence; one of the great objects intended by removing those sinks of vice and iniquity, the low houses in the Almonry, Orchard-street, Duck-lane, New Pye-street, and part of Old Pye-street to Strutton-ground. From thence it crosses over by Wood's Brewery, in Artillery-place, through Palmer's Village, and to the north side of the Westminster Bridewell, terminating at Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico. A part of the Almonry has already been pulled down. One of its most celebrated antiquities was the home wherein Islip, Abbot of Westminster, permitted Caxton to set up his press, about the year 1471; and where he is said to have printed “The Game and Play of the Chesse.”



“CAXTON'S HOUSE,” IN THE ALMONRY.

Another relic likely to be removed by these improvements is the Pest Houses, or “Five Chimneys,” or rather the remains of them, abutting on the Vauxhall-bridge-road. These were used as receptacles for poor creatures afflicted with the pestilence; they were not, however, temporary places, but substantial, red brick structures, built in 1644, or twenty years before the Great Plague. Early in the last century, they were converted into almshouses.

THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—(who are building the Model Lodging Houses in St. Giles's, of which we lately gave an account)—have borrowed nearly £3,000 from the Church of England Building Society, to enable them to complete the Model Lodging House.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this Corporation was held on Tuesday, at their offices in Lombard-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Wilkin. A report from the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, were read to the proprietors. From these documents it appeared that the affairs of the Company continue to be in the most thriving condition, the last year's profits equalling those of the most successful year of the Company's career. The report having been read, was unanimously adopted by the proprietors, when the usual dividend and bonus were declared, after which the meeting separated, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

AFFECTING DRATH IN THE WEST INDIES.—The sudden and affecting death of Mr. Charles Thornton Cunningham, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's and of the Leeward Islands, is announced in the last West India papers. It appears that this gentleman had driven in from the country to Ba seterre, the seat of Government, in apparently vigorous health and cheerful spirits, to open the newly elected Houses of Legislature. After transacting some business with his private secretary, and despatching a note to invite some officers in a French ship of war just come into port to luncheon at Government-house, he rode down to the mail-office, to meet his letters and a box containing a picture of a much-beloved sister, recently deceased in England. He had stated to more than one person, that his earnest desire to possess the picture was not unmixed with fear as to the effect the sight of it might produce upon him. So strongly had this apprehension fastened itself on his mind, that, on the arrival of the box at Government-house, he sent a servant in quest of a friend who might be with him when the box was opened. Having failed in finding him, he proceeded to open the box. His butler, who was present, reports that he looked at the countenance earnestly, turned pale, whispered a few words to himself, walked hastily up to his own room, was heard almost instantly to fall as he entered it, and his servants following upstairs found him stretched on the floor a corpse. The greatest respect was paid to the memory of Mr. Cunningham. He assumed the Government of St. Kitt's in May, 1839, and fell a victim, as his physician states, partly “to the exhausting influence of tropical climates on the nervous powers,” and partly to the intensity of brotherly affection, in the 36th year of his age.

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